1919.

AUCTIONS

BY

CK O'CONNOR & SON,

Valuers, Auctioneers, and Wool

QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN

Telegrams—"Auctions, Dublin." Telephone No. 2

AT THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,

SALE OF WOOL

AND, WITH CLOTHING, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

MARKED

DOLPH, ROSSMORE

ON, and BALLYBAY

Lots may be viewed on Wednesday, 21st inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on morning of Sale from 9 o'clock.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Auction Rooms, 51 Dame street, Dublin.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION

EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.

GANLY, SONS & CO.,

ASHE'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

BRITTAS, CO. DUBLIN.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM FOR SALE.

GEORGE J. HORNIDGE, Esq., has instructed us to SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, 29th MAY, 1919,

in our SALEROOMS, USHER'S QUAY,

THE FARM KNOWN AS

BRITTAS BOG AND BRITTAS,

in the Baronies of Upper Cross and Lower Talbotstown in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow, containing 107a. 3r. 34p. Statute measure, held in perpetuity, subject to a fee farm rent of £15.5 10d., and a head rent charge of £5.6.8. A portion of the lands is let from 11.21p. Statute measure, is subject to a judicial tenancy at the yearly rent of £30.10.0, but possession can be given on the termination thereof on payment of the Poor Law Valuation of which is £30.10.0. About one-half is really profitable tillage land, and the other half good mountain pasturage. There are on the lands in question a comfortable Residence and Offices, and a commodious Farmer's Residence in excellent repair. The property is situate at Brittas Bog, about 2 miles from Brittas Station (D. and K. Steam Train), some 10 miles from Dublin, and about 4 miles from Rathcoole, and is offered to any person engaged in the milk industry, owing to the facilities for quick and regular transit afforded by the Train.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. TOOMEY and BARRIE, Solicitors, 4 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin; or to

GANLY, SONS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen,

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STORE CATTLE SALES

EVERY THURSDAY.

R. & J. WILKINSON,

Auctioneers, etc.,

40/41 PRINCESS STREET, DUBLIN.

Walpoles

HOUSE LINEN SALE

Ladies' Underclothing, Blouses, etc. Cretonnes, Curtains, Quilts, etc.

These values prove that one can effect those delightful touches of change in the home with true economy—even in these times. The quality of everything is vouched for by Walpoles' reputation of 153 years.

CRETONNES

much under cost price

Walpoles' have a large quantity of Cretonne ends (each about 30 yards) which they cannot repeat. They are all good smart designs and colourings, fine quality and washable, and worth to-day 3/11 yard. Walpoles have reduced them

to clear at 1/11 yard

CREAM CASEMENT CLOTHS

The greatest value obtainable to-day

25 pieces. Walpoles' Casement Cloth. Narrow Lace insertion both sides 33" wide. **To clear at 1/11 yard**

To-day's price, 2/11 yard

Also a Hemstitched good quality Casement Cloth, bordered both sides. 46" wide **To clear at 2/6 yard**

To-day's price, 3/6 yard

Also Walpoles' Laceedged Casement Cloth, bordered both sides. 50" wide. **To clear at 2/11 yard**

To-day's price, 3/11 yard

SATEEN DOWN QUILTS

To Clear at Half-Price

Such a saving as this decidedly justifies buying now for the winter. About 50 Sateen Down Quilts, well filled with good down and covered with downproof material; slightly soiled, but the designs are charming and up-to-date. Double bed size. To-day's price 79/6. **To clear at 39/6 each**

LACE CURTAINS

A strong quality at old prices

These Curtains have very pretty designs, are strong and lacy. They are white and 46" x 3 yds. Walpoles' are offering a limited quantity during the sale at the wonderfully low price of

7/11 per pair

CRETONNE AND CASEMENT CLOTH PATTERNS WILL BE SENT POST FREE.

Bedspreads will be sent on approval. As the Quilts suffer in transit and the stock is so low they cannot be sent on approval.

WALPOLES' PAY CARRIAGE

Walpoles'

WALPOLE BROTHERS LTD

Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

MONEY, ETC. CONTINUED.

A REVERSION of £5,000 to be sold—S 516, the Grange, Rathfarnham.

CASH given, £10 upwards, by young gentleman, for short period, without loss or security—S 479, this office.

A PROFITABLE for Investors is given in the special Financial Article in the columns of the Weekly Irish Times. Copies to correspondents desiring investments will also be given on for an reasonable space of time. Send 2d. stamp to Irish Times Office. On sale at all newspapers, price threepence.

LOANS from £20 to £1,000 Lent to Ladies or Gentlemen, Merchants, Shopkeepers, Farmers, Clergymen, Professional Men, Civil Servants, Tradesmen, Annuitants, Widows, Spinsters, &c., without sureties, strictly private. Distance no object. Cash sent and repaid in Town or Country. Apply Jessie Blanford, 4 New Bond st., London, W. 1.

TWO active young Men who can Invest £2,000 in Small Profitable Private Business. Advertiser will guard interest into the business and give whole time. Only those applicants need correspond who have £501, this office.

WE grant Loans of £50 upwards on note of hand or other private guaranteed. Apply Manager, Commercial Bank of Ireland Co., 7a Lr. Ormond quay, 36 Essex st., Dublin. 12 3.

£5,500 to Lend on security of Home Property or Lands, sums to suit borrowers. Apply S 44, this office.

DENTISTRY.

DENTIST Mr. Dunne, attends daily, 10 to 7. Consultations, 10 to 1—57 Grafton st., over Weir's.

MESSRS. F. and A. Nicholson have now removed to their new premises, Fitzwilliam, 41 Henry st. Appointments if desired.

PAINLESS American Dentistry—Mr. Henry J. Bond has supplies Gold Prize Medal Artificial Teeth, guaranteed perfect in appearance, durability, and comfort; extraction of stumps unnecessary; fees moderate. 36 Upper Sackville st. Saturdays, 10 to 4. Only address—76 Harcourt st.

MISCELLANEOUS

AT SHARPLEY'S, Baby Linen Specialists—Ladies invited write catalogues Baby Linen, Accouchement, Nursing Requisites, Flannels, Infant Underclothing, Corsets, Nursing st., Liverpool. 1

ANTISEPTIC Electrolyse Removes Hair permanently without pain. Overstrikes free.—Miss Ryan, Certificated Specialist, Second floor, 6 Dawson st. 1

BRADLEY'S Boot Shop—Sale Shoes, all sizes, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11. Grand Assortment. 3

BRADLEY'S Children's Footwear, reliable make, at Bradley's Boot Shop, Tuam st. 3

BRADLEY'S Boot Shop, Tuam st., Quality White Canvas Shoes, all sizes, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11. 3

BRADLEY'S Ladies' Glace and Brown Suede Court Shoes, Louis heel, Cuban heel, all sizes, 38/6. 3

BRADLEY'S Ladies' Velvet Court Shoes, colour or black, round toe, Cuban heel. Grand Value, 38/6. 3

CLEO-THAIC, 20a Nassau st. Hair Fading 3/6, Crust Dandruff 2/6, Chance Discovery Thickens Thin Hair, Regd. Cosmetics, 18 Harcourt road. 12 15

DON'T Buy New Hats—Send 1/- Postal Order, Feltine, 18 Harcourt road, Dublin, Re-blocked, Silk Hat Renovated, 2/6. 12

GENT'S Old Velour and Felt Hats Cleaned and Re-blocked equal to new, 2/6.—Feltine, 18 Harcourt road, Dublin. 12

HAIR Combings made up best style, 1/6 per ounce. Hairdressing Saloon.—Miss Lynch, 4 Clarendon st. 1

MATRIMONY—Young Lady visiting coast Provinces 1st June, has about 40 gts. prospective; personal introductions arranged.—Miss Lyons, 1 Upper Sackville st. 1

PRIVATE Instruction and Country Lessons—Private and Class Lessons, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Subjects, Languages, Literature, Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cookery, Laundry, Physical Culture, Dancing, Deportment, Fencing, Riding, Swimming, Golf, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Boating, Motoring, Aviation, Wireless, Engineering, Mechanics, Electricity, Chemistry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Surgery, Nursing, Midwifery, Law, Civil Service, Matriculation, Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates, Commercial Travelling, Secretaryships, Journalism, Authorship, Theatrical Profession, Stage Training, Elocution, Public Speaking, Debating, Parliamentary Procedure, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Theology, Ethics, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Natural History, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy, Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Engineering, Mechanics, Electricity, Navigation, Surveying, Architecture, Building, Carpentry, Plumbing, Painting, Decorating, Plastering, Bricklaying, Masonry, Stonecutting, Sculpture, Modelling, Engraving, Etching, Lithography, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, Cinematography, Telegraphy, Telephony, Wireless, Aeronautics

McMULLAN

TO-MORROW (TUESD
WE WILL SELL
HOUSEHOLD F
Comprising:—Diningroom, Drawing
Pianos by Collard and Collard, Broadwo
On View from noon to-day. Auction

ATTRACTIV
22 W
Mr. George Marsh, having decided
FAVOURED WITH IN
ON WEDNESD
ON TH
THE ENTIRE HOUSE
OF THIS W
Comprising splendid Mahogany Hous
Chairs, Suites, six Mahogany Bedroom Suites, with
Mahogany Sectarian, with inlaid bead b
Settee, small Oak Sideboard, Breakfast
Queen Anne Tables, Cosi Corner, Arm
Brass Kerb Suites, Mahogany Centre
Bonne Cabinet, GILT EMPIRE CABIN
Coffee Tables, Music Stool, Ancient French C
SUNDRIES: Brass MARBLE TOPS, a pa
Floor Lamps, Leather Covered Chair, Fi
TABLES, WHICH TOGETHER FORM
mantel Clocks, Oil Paintings, Linen an
China, Bric-a-brac, Pictures, Carpets, Rug
Curtains, Bed Spring, Mattresses, Bedroom
and other effects, owner of which, Gentlem
leaving Toilet Suites, Mahogany Combi
White Enamelled Bedstead, Brass Mounted
Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Box Wire Mattr
Adjustable Tables, and Reading Stand of
Arthur Lemon Chair, Ancient French C
Tables, Mahogany Sofa, Ancient French C
SUNDRIES MARBLE TOPS, a pa
Floor Lamps, Leather Covered Chair, Fi
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Curtains, Bed Spring, Mattresses, Bedroom
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White Enamelled Bedstead, Brass Mounted
Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Box Wire Mattr
Adjustable Tables, and Reading Stand of
Arthur Lemon Chair, Ancient French C
Tables, Mahogany Sofa, Ancient French C
Father Cox's Bookcase, Bureau, Bureau
Eggs, Mats, Typewriter, Sewing Machine
Gun, Dublin, Lawn Mower, Garden H
Machine.

SILVER SILVER; SILVER TEA SE
SOUP LADLE, SHEFFIELD PLATE
DELABRA, SOUP TUREEN, SAUCE
PORKS, PLATED SPOONS AND FOR
CAR, 1914, 11 HP., etc.

On View To-morrow (Tuesday), from
Auction on Wednesday, cost at 12

ATTRACTIVE
WITH IN
22 WA
WE HAVE BEEN
TO SELL BY
WEDNESDAY NEX
The Vendor's interest in the Loseley
150 years (only to the 25th March, 1944,
house, hot and cold water, 2 water closet
garage, etc.

For further particulars and Condit
W. A.
McMULLAN & CO.,
FUR
29 CASTL
MESS Mess have removed on with
MAY 1919, on about Premises
THE ENTIRE HOUS
Comprising Diningroom, Sitting
in future advertisements.
McMULLAN & CO.,

SHORT
TO-MORRO
USEFUL HOUSEH
2 MONTPELIER
BETWEEN
SALE TO COMMENCE TWELVE O
PRELI
CO. MEATH, SUPE
We have been instructed by
TO LET, UNFUR
LOUGHLINSTOW
THE HOUSE is beautifully situated
4 servants' rooms, bath, close, cook, and
Stabling for 4 horses, coach house, and
BAD IF DESIRED.

AND, ON A DA
THE ENTIRE CONTENT
ANTIQUE AND MODE
AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS (FULL
BATTERSBY
39 WESTMOR

SALE THI
AND TO-MORROW
EACH DAY
JAMES
WILL SELL BY AUCTIO
10 11, &
HOUSEHOLD FU
Including MAHOGANY WARDROBES, CHESTS OF
SOFAS, CARPETS, RUGS
PROPERTY
PURCHASERS TO
JAMES HILL & SO

ON VIEW THIS DA
IMPORTANT EXECUTORS
PLA
P. J. BYRNE and SONS have
Good Esq., TO SELL BY AUC
THE MODERN HOUSEHOLD
Iron Frame Bedsteads, Spring
Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Bl
Bedsteads, Tables, and Bedding Stand of
Mosaic, Morgan, Bond et. Ayer, etc.
Mahogany Sideboard, Set Mahogany Chairs, Kil
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Kit
Machine.

SILVER SILVER; SILVER TEA SE
SOUP LADLE, SHEFFIELD PLATE
DELABRA, SOUP TUREEN, SAUCE
PORKS, PLATED SPOONS AND FOR
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For further particulars and Condit
W. A.
McMULLAN & CO.,
FUR
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MIS

FARM, BEES, ETC.

Corsets and Lingerie

For Health and Beauty.

McBIRNEY'S Corsets appeal to the fastidious taste of refined women

The Royal Sports Corsets. 4 6, 7 6, 8 11

Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Camisoles, with shaped neck, with plaited straps. 3/11, 4/11, 6/6

Nightdresses in Madapolam of beautiful embroidered Trimmed Yoke and Embroidery. 10 6, 12 6 to 21 -

The Royal Spiral, a distinctive Model. 13 6, 19/6 and 23/6

Knickers, Gusset Shape, Open Embroidery of Lace Trimmed. 4 6, 6/6, 8 6

Post Orders receive special attention, carriage paid.

McBIRNEY & CO., Ltd., ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE CONTINUED.

WANTED, to rent Double Bed, all Hair and Wire Mattress, state price, to Senka. Reply to 435.

WANTED, Curtain Frame by Crane, this office. 4

WANTED, Cottage Piano by Crane, Drumcondra. Cash. —8 575, this office.

WANTED, Piano and good music—8 437, this office.

DRESS, BOOTS, ETC.

CHARGE for Advertisements under this Heading, 12 words, 1s. every succeeding 12 words, 6d. Three consecutive insertions allowed for the price of two.

A BOUT Clothes—Mrs. Burgess, Ladies's tailor, gives private lessons in cutting, fitting, and making. Artificial Teeth; country pupils received.—Mrs. Burgess, 4 Upper Gardiner street.

A BOUT Clothes—Mrs. Burke's the reliable Person, pay a visit to her premises, 3 Gardiner's Place (Gardiner's Row), close to Mountjoy-sq. W.

A NY assortment of Ladies' Garments Left Off Clothes Washed, highest cash prices given.—Mrs. Bennett, 27 Wellington quay, Dublin.

A BOUT Costumes—Highest prices for Ladies' Gents's Left Off Clothes, Furniture, Jewellery, Boots, etc.—Mrs. Cohen, 16 Anglesea st.

A BSOLUTELY Best Army Remontbuckskin Boots, also a new lot of Reconditioned Clothier Harness; clothing and boots bought.—Mrs. Wilson, 4 Aungier st.

A BOUT Clothes—Mrs. Chasen, 50 Aungier st., gives highest prices for Ladies' and Gents' Left Off Clothes; also furniture of every description.

A SEWING Machines Guaranteed by Borne and Co., 97 Marlborough street, for Domestic Clothing, Boots, Harness, Tents, etc.

A FASHIONABLE CLASS of LEFT OFF CLOTHES Purchased by Mrs. Cohen, 4 to 15 Dominick st., Mountjoy-sq. Highest prices given for Children's Clothes, Boots, Furniture, and Household Linens of any sort. Call or write.

Mrs. SMITH, 247 North Strand street, DUBLIN.

MIXTURE SEEDS.

CHEAP Mixtures for Hay, Pasture, Rotation, Lawns, etc. Carriage paid. Write for Samples and Prices. JAMES MILLS, LTD., SEED MERCHANTS, 15 WHITEFRIARS STREET, DUBLIN.

KILFINICHEN, LTD., 12 CHURCH LANE, BELFAST.

FOR Sale, Glass Tip shoe, new, 4½, 12/- size Glass, 10/6;

AUCTION.

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TO LET, EXCELLENT
HLINSTON
SE to breakfast, office and
Table, Whitlocks, Carpets
ds and Chairs, Pots
T ONE O'CLOCK
ash, 5 per cent. Auction
To-morrow (Tuesday)
E CATTLE
VERY THURSD
2.30d holiday
ON VIN LOW, L
RUSSIA STREET, DU
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EVERY THURSDAY
LY, SONS &
SHEE'S QUAY, DUBL
OVERTISEME
ARE RECEIVED
At our
BELFAST OFFIC
108 ROYAL AVENU
UP TO 5 p.m.
for inserting in
XT DAY'S ISS

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
ALBERT DE COURVILLE
Presents His Great Musical Comedy Success,
SOLDIER BOY.
FROM APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON.
THE CAST INCLUDES—
GEO. S. WRAY, TATTEN HALL.
ELSIE NORRIS,
And
ROSE HAMILTON.
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

Next Week—THE RATHGAR AND RATHMINES MUSICAL SOCIETY IN
A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.45.
WALTER McNALLY OPERA CO.
ANOTHER RECORD SUCCESS!
To-Night—LILY OF KILLARNEY.
Kitty Fagan. Joan Burke. Lily O'Dermseu.
Daisy Reddy. T. J. Leong. Irvine Lynch.
R. H. Jackson. W. J. Lemass.
HARRY O'DERMSEY. WALTER McNALLY.
Thursday—TRAVIATA. Friday—MARITANA.
Saturday—TROVATORE.
BOOK YOUR SEATS ..... Tel. 824.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
For Five Nights and Saturday Matinee,
A New Play,
"THE CURATE OF ST. CHAD'S,"
By
CONSTANCE POWELL ANDERSON.
Produced by Mr. J. C. O'Brien.
'Phone 3264. Usual Prices.

Sir J. M. BARRIE says:—"I like "The Curate of St. Chad's" in many ways—I like strongly the touches of human life. There is a great deal of fine phrasing." An Eminent London Critic:—"The dramatic theme is strongly laid and well presented."
Miss MARY MERRILL, the Great London Actress:—"It is a little too close to life."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.30.
Mr. J. CONDRON & CO.
"A WARNING TO MOTHERS."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2—. Tel. 3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE,
PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
Doors Open 4.30. Continuous 10.30.
LAST DAY OF
"WITHIN THE LAW."
A Splendid Drama, featuring HARRY MOREY.
IRISH EVENTS.
American Delegates at the Mansion House and City Hall.
St. Helen's Fete, Booterstown. Horse Jumping, etc.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"THE CLOUD."
Rafelli's Exclusive, featuring JEAN SOTHERN
Pathe Gazette, Komedy, and Current Events.
Prof. Renaud's Famous Orchestra.
Thursday: ANN PENNINGTON, in
"THE ANTICS OF ANN."
And
PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE,
"INDISCREET CORINNE,"
Featuring
OLIVE THOMAS.

LAST WEEKS
ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OPEN DAILY, 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
ADMISSION 1/-.
AT METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, KILDARE STREET.

ZOO SUMMER FETE.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
ON SATURDAY, 24th MAY. MATINEE 2.30,
AND 4.30 and 8.30 each Evening.
In "THE LITTLE THEATRE," 40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.
The "Dear Girls."
Eastern Dancers. Charlie D'Arcy.
Juvenile Dancing. Miss B. Gamson.
Tea served during Interval.
Tickets—Numbered and Reserved 2/- at Crane's, Cramer, Pigott's, or at the door.

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THE GREAT SUMMER BAZAAR AND FETE,
GLASNEVIN CONVENT GROUNDS,
28th JUNE-6th JULY, 1919.

BALLROOM
LARGEST IN IRELAND.
Music by Clarke-Barry's Augmented Orchestra (personally conducted).

CAFE CHANTANT,
Under personal direction of Mr. Walter McNally.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LTD.
LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
Corsican, Thurs., May 22 | Finland, Fri., May 30
Manchurian, Sat., May 31
LONDON TO MONTREAL. Cargo only.
War Charmer ..... Monteagle
Thurs., June 5 | Wed., June 12
GLASGOW TO MONTREAL. Cargo only.
Monicalm ..... Holbrook
Thurs., June 12 | Thurs., June 26
AVONMOUTH TO MONTREAL. Cargo only.
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Sat., June 21
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Monteagle, Fri., June 20 | Empress of Asia
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All Sailings subject to change.
For Berths or Passage apply to Local Agents, or
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,
No. 103 Foyle street, LONDONDERRY, or Royal Liver Bldg., LIVERPOOL, and Local Agents everywhere.

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CITY AND HALL LINES
FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS
LIVERPOOL
EGYPT AND INDIA.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Destination.
City of Sparta	5,431	May 28	Bombay & Karachi
City of Karachi	5,566	June 18	Bombay
City of Calcutta	7,636	July 15	Colombo & Calcutta

All Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
Outside Decks 1st Class. Excellent Food. Marconi Wireless. First and Second Saloon.
BOOKINGS TO THE PUNJAUB.
APPLY TO—HALL Line (Ltd.), 9 Fenchurch avenue, E.C.3; Montgomerie and Workman (Ltd.), 26 Gracechurch street, E.C. 3; Hall Line (Ltd.), or Ellerman City Line Agency, 23 Water street, Liverpool; or to Cons Bonds and Stone, Glasgow.

DUBLIN & SOUTH WALES STEAMERS.
Regular Service of GENERAL CARGO Steamers between
DUBLIN, SWANSEA and CARDIFF.
Dublin to Swansea and Cardiff every Monday.
Swansea to Dublin ..... Tuesday.
Cardiff to Dublin ..... Saturday.
Also Regular Service between
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, & SOUTH WALES.
For rates and further information apply to
MICHAEL MURPHY, LTD.,
2 Beresford Place, DUBLIN; North DOCK, SWANSEA; 9 Bute Crescent, CARDIFF; 5 Strand st., LIVERPOOL.

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For further particulars apply to BIBBY BROS. and CO., 15c Chapel street, Liverpool; or 10-11 Mincing lane, London, E.C.3.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
TO NEW YORK DIRECT.
PASSENGER EXPRESS SERVICE.
Modernised and New Steamers and Sailings.
Apply to Local Agents, or 90 Foyle st., Londonderry.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, it is carried on at Steevens' Hospital, Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 800 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
The Mansion of St. Edmundsbury has been adapted for the Treatment of Ladies, and a Villa specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent.
For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

BELFAST RESIDENTS
Having any difficulty in securing their copy of this Paper in the Evenings will oblige by communicating with our Branch Office, 108 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45. TWICE NIGHTLY 8.45.
HAIG BROS. & RYAN.
HARRY FORD. JACK EDGE
Miss BEAUMONT COLLINS & CO.
GEO. ACKROYD & ROSE HARDY.
WINIFRED WARD. RAY WALLACE.
Radford Sisters. Royal Bioscope.

WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—G. H. HUTCHINGS.
Light Refreshments. Admission Free.

THE PATRICK O'SHEA
MEMORIAL CONCERT.
THEATRE ROYAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 31st MAY, 1919,
At 2.30 p.m.
M. CONSTANTIN STROESCO,
The Famous Roumanian Tenor.
Mr. LEWYS JAMES,
The Celebrated Operatic Baritone.
Miss ANNA GOLDWATER,
Royal Carl Rosa Opera Co.
Mr. FRANK THUNDER,
Royal Carl Rosa Opera Co.

TIVOLI 6.45, 8.45. Tel. 4158. TIVOLI
THE KEYSTONES,
America's Cyclonic Whimsical Wheelmen.
Jack and Ira. Billy Bristow. Geo. Hylton's Co.
Gerard and Elaine. Del Joyce. Arnold and Worth.
FRANK FOSTER,
In Novel Musical Speciality.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST DAY. MAXINE ELLIOTT in
"FIGHTING ODDS."
A Powerful "Goldwyn" Super Drama in Six Acts.
Showing To-day Only, at 4, 6.30, and 8.50.
"ROPING HER ROMEO," 2-pt. Mack Sennett Cdy.
Must and Jeff, No. 2. One Night Only, at 4. Gaiety.
TO-MORROW—FOR THREE DAYS ONLY—
"THE WAY OF AN EAGLE."

DANCE THIS EVENING,
8 to 11. 3/6.
BALLROOM, 27 ADELAIDE ROAD.
'Phone 1913. T. LIGGETT BYRNE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.
THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE HOSPITAL Will be Held
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 22nd MAY,
AT THE HOSPITAL.
The Chair will be taken by
His Grace THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,
At 4 p.m.
Et. Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FIM will also address the Meeting.
Will be Held
On SATURDAY, 24th MAY, at 11.30 a.m.

The Flag selected will be the Union Jack presented by Geelong College, Australia, to Campbell College, in the year 1914, and in the short Address will be given by Dr. J. H. MACFARLAND, Chairman of the Governing Body of the College.
OLD CAMPBELLIANS, PARENTS, and Members of the Public at Large are to be present are invited to attend.
The proceedings will occupy about three-quarters of an hour.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATERWORKS COMMANDE.
WATER OFF.
Notice is hereby given that the Vartry Water pressure will be considerably reduced from North Circular to City on THURSDAY, 22nd inst. The lowest area affected will be Gardiner street and Rutland square.
CHARLES POWER, Secretary.
City Hall, 20th May, 1919.

COUNTY DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1919.
The County Dublin Vocational Council offer for competition annual exhibition whose are open the 1st July, 1919, to Boys and Girls who are living with or legally the sole surviving parent or guardian, have resided in the County Dublin for a period of not less than twenty preceding the 1st April, 1919, SIX SCHOLARSHIPS of £60 each, tenable for two years at the University College, Dublin, a Constituent College of the National University, and open to Students who have passed and subject to the following conditions:—
1. The Scholarships are limited to such candidates as satisfy the County Council that they are qualified by profits of Scholarship and that there is need of assistance to obtain it, provided no child who has died or is a member of the Dublin County Council, or another County Council, or the brother or sister of a Council Scholarship holder, shall be eligible or allowed to compete.
Applications from intending candidates will be received by the Secretary of the County Council at his Offices, 11, Rutland square, not later than 23rd April, 1919, from whom a Form of Declaration can be obtained, which is to be completed by a parent or guardian of the applicant, and a Form of Certificate to be filled up by a Schoolmaster or Manager of the last County Council. The document, when properly completed, will be returned to the Secretary of the County Council, and if the application is approved by them, the Secretary will give the name of the applicant to compete at the Special Examination.
Application Forms may be obtained by a fee of 2s. 6d.
2. Scholarships will be awarded on the order of merit in which the candidates stand in the Results of the Special Examination held at the University College, Dublin, early in July, particulars of which may be obtained on application by candidate.
3. The Examination Papers will be of Honours Standard. Candidates will be required to answer on such subjects as the Senate may from time to time prescribe. Candidates will be required to answer on Irish, English, Mathematics, and a Language.
4. Candidates to whom Scholarships have been awarded at the Special Examination in the Second Examination must, in addition, before the 31st December, 1919, have passed the Matriculation Examination, or Passing the usual Matriculation Examinations or such other Examinations as may be substituted for the University as may be recognised by the Chilcen authorities for the purpose, in which the Scholarship is held, and may be awarded to the candidate next in order of merit who has passed the Examination and shall have matriculated.
4. Main Scholars must reside either in University Hall or University Chilcen, Blackrock, and Female Scholars at Loreto Hall or the University Hall Both in Stephen's Green, Dublin, or such other approved Hostels in the County Dublin as may from time to time be selected by the Governing Body of the University, and established by members of their own religious belief, and in the event of the Scholarship being held in the case of a Scholar being unable to secure accommodation in one of the Hostels mentioned in the County Council, the Council will decide where such Scholar is to reside. An extra allowance not exceeding £20 on Notice of Award of a County Scholarship a Scholar must apply to the Council for the allowance for accommodation incurred during the terms within the period covered by the Scholarship, and the Council may in their discretion by Scholarship subject as a Divisity Student need not reside with his parents during the Session.
5. The cost of maintenance of each County Scholarship, tuition, matriculation fee, etc., is for a period of 51 weeks, and for females at £30 10s. for a like period. It will be payable to the Bursar or Principal of the Hostel where the Scholar resides, and the fees for the University Course to the Registrar. Scholarship holder will be paid direct to the University Authorities on production of Scholarship Form so that as the Council shall be deemed to have acquitted itself of its duty in respect of the Scholarship when it has paid the fees to the Bursar or Principal of the Hostel and the fees to the University Authorities.
6. Applications for the renewal of the payments in respect of Scholarships already awarded will be made by each Scholar, and no payment will be made in respect of any Scholarship unless a Certificate that he has passed the First University Examination, and also a Certificate from the College on their daily attendance officer thereof, of satisfactory conduct and industry during the previous year, and no payments will be made in respect of the third year in the case of a Scholar who fails to produce such Certificate of satisfactory conduct and industry during the period of the past previous to the application for renewal.
Any Scholarship in respect of which no application for renewal is received within such time as may be fixed by the Council shall be deemed to be void, and each Scholar, in respect of which the Certificate or Certificates required before mentioned shall not be produced, shall be deemed to have ceased to be a Scholar.
I am glad that the Council noted with satisfaction that it was proposed to endow a Chair of Agriculture in University College, Dublin, which would enable Students to prepare for and obtain their University Degrees in this most important and useful subject.
The Council considers that the desirability of this scheme has not been lost, but that understand financial arrangements have been made for the establishment of the Chair which have the approval of the Governing Body of the College, as well as the Senate of the National University.
It has been decided that the Fees for Agricultural Degrees shall extend over a period of four years, and the Council will therefore be prepared to extend the Scholarships granted to Students who are pursuing the course to Degrees in Agriculture for a period of four years.
A Special Prize of Ten Guineas will be awarded to each of the year's County Scholars to be payable on receipt of a certificate from the President of University College, Dublin, that the Scholar has been placed on the Roll of the College in the Faculty Degrees in Agriculture. If more than one Scholar qualifies for the prize it will be awarded to the qualifying who has obtained the higher marks at the 1919-1920 Scholarship Examination.
Dated this 15th day of May, 1919.
P. J. O'NEILL, Chairman.
R. T. BLACKBURNE, Secretary.
11 Rutland square, Dublin.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK, LIMITED
An Office of this Bank will be opened in Moate, C. Westmeath, on THURSDAY, 22nd inst., and will be attended from Clara on the Tuesday in each week, and on each Fair-day.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED T. COLLINS,
General Manager.
27 College Green, Dublin,
20th May, 1919.

NOTICE.
THE WICKLOW DISTRICT (NO. 2) REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
I intend to apply for a Renewal of Registration of the above Club (Club No. 2) for Premises to be held at Wicklow on or about 4th June, 1919.
Dated this 19th day of May, 1919.
EDWARD N. BARROW, Hon. Secr., Ardmore, Wicklow.
FOR COMPANY NOTICES SEE FINANCIAL PAGE.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR (NEW TIME).
To-day ... Morning 4.15 | Evening ... 4.45
To-morrow ... " 5.13 | " ... 5.44

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (NEW TIME).
To-day ... Rises ... 5.17 | Sets ... 9.26
To-morrow ... " 5.17 | " ... 9.58
LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 10.26 P.M.

The Air Ministry announces that Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, who resumed his duties on Saturday, flew to Paris on Monday evening from Kenley Aerodrome, the journey occupying two hours.

WHY IMITATION MISLEADS.
The Word "Gramophone" is misleading; look, therefore, for
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."
This Trade Mark ADMITS OF NO POSSIBLE ERROR, because it is clearly stamped on
GENUINE H.M.V. GRAMOPHONES.
CRAMER, WOOD & CO, LTD
4/5 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'PHONE 788. (13)

J. W. ELVERY & CO. LTD.
TENNIS, CRICKET, GOLF, CROQUET, LAWN BOWLS, Etc.
BOY SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE OUTFITS.
TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
SWIMMING COSTUMES, CAPS, Etc.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST. 34 NASSAU ST. 65 DAWSON ST. } DUBLIN
Also at CORK and LONDON.

By Appointment. By Appointment.
RINGS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
In DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES.
HALF-HOOPS, CLUSTERS, CROSSOVERS, SINGLE STONES.
In the Newest and Most Up-to-date PALLADIUM OR PLATINUM SETTINGS.
WEST & SON, GRAFTON HOUSE, DUBLIN.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A depression, which is developing over the Bay of Biscay, will probably move northwards, causing local thunder in the southern part of the British Isles.
Ireland.—Moderate or fresh S.E. to S. winds; changeable, showers or rain, perhaps local thunder; rather warm.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Soldier Boy," 2.30 and 7.45 p.m.
Queen's—"A Warning to Mothers," 6.30 and 8.30.
Abbey—"The Curate of St. Chad's," 8 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—The Cartalf of St. Chad's," 8 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—4.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Theatre, Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 4, 6, 8.50 to 10.15 p.m.
R.H.A.—Annual Exhibition—Metropolitan School of Art, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Dublin Guardians, 12.30 o'clock.
Inquest—King George's Hospital, 1 p.m.
Drumcondra Hospital—Annual Meeting, 4.30.

The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919.

The Growth of Trusts.

Why has the purchasing value of twenty shillings decreased by fifty *per cent.* during the last five years? There is a variety of reasons, and one of the most important is to be found, perhaps, in a report that is issued to-day by the Ministry of Reconstruction. It is the report of a Committee which the Ministry appointed more than a year ago to investigate the growth and effects of "trusts" and "combines" in the United Kingdom. Clearly the Committee was not appointed a moment too soon. It finds that in every important branch of industry the number of such "combines" is increasing and that the war has given a notable impetus to them. Their common purpose is the restriction of competition and the control of prices. The report explains the various processes by which these aims are achieved. Prices are fixed for a whole industry; competition is eliminated by artificial conditions; tenders for contracts are stereotyped. The system infects business by affecting output and prices from the very top to the very bottom of the scale. At one end coal-dealers fix a common price and dairy-men meet to arrange their tenders to public institutions. At the other end the iron and the steel trade, the textile trade, the paper trade, and the building trade are virtually in the hands of vast "combines."

Of the various forms which the system found many plausible defenders before the Committee. They argued that "trusts" were an essential weapon against foreign competition, that the export trade could not flourish without them, and that they improved the quality of goods to the consumer's advantage. It was argued also that they had not increased prices excessively, and the report says that no definite evidence was given that excessive charges had been made. Nevertheless, the Committee is rightly sceptical of the claim that the all-encircling influence of these "trusts" serves the public welfare. It sees dangers of abuse in a system which creates monopolies and controls prices. It is familiar with the history of the Meat Trust and other immense "combines" in the United States. In that country, some years before the war, the cost of living rose by leaps and bounds which drove a patient people to the verge of revolution. Monopoly was rampant, and a stage was reached where traders refused to accept the dictates of the great "trusts" were forced to put up their shutters. At last public opinion revolted, and compelled reluctant (because "trust"-controlled) legislatures to act. A series of Federal and State Commissions exposed gigantic abuses, and remedies were applied which made a sensible reduction in the cost of living. The "trust" still flourishes in the United States, but its operations are checked by special laws and by the vigilance of public departments. Hitherto no sort of check has been put on its progress in these islands. Its bakers have announced that, unless their demand for higher wages is conceded, they will cease work on Saturday. The masters state that, in the existing conditions, it would be impossible for them to meet the workers' claims. Their industry, they declare, is being conducted at a heavy loss, and could not bear additional charges. In the statement which we print to-day they try to make the Irish Food Control Committee responsible for the situation which has arisen. They charge that body with a grave breach of faith. According to the statement, the Committee promised last August, when the workers were given substantial increases as the result of arbitration proceedings, that the masters would be allowed to advance the cost of the loaf to the consumer if they could show that such a course was necessary. They allege that they proved their case to the satisfaction of the Committee, which, however, refused to fulfil its promise. A statement by the Food Control Committee on the subject is desirable. If the masters are in the desperate position which they describe, they are entitled to some measure of relief. We suggest to them that they should publish full statements of their profits during the past year, and allow the public to judge whether an increase in the cost of bread is necessary.

Asylum Charges.

The Conference which met in Dublin yesterday made a very strong case for increased contributions by the State towards the maintenance of our lunatic asylums. The cost of all commodities and of labour has increased enormously during recent years, but the Government grants, which were always inadequate, have remained stationary. The result is that the ratepayers' burden has become oppressive and almost unbearable. The Conference claimed that the capitation grants should be increased until they represent half the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the inmates of asylums, and that the deficiency which has accumulated in the amount of the capitation grants since the insolvency of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account should be refunded to local authorities. These claims are not extravagant, but it is doubtful whether they will be granted. The present is not a favourable time to approach the Treasury. The capitation grants are fixed by law, and before they could be increased amending legislation would be necessary. We hope that the deputation which was appointed to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary will be able to secure an undertaking that the Irish Government will introduce such a measure at the first available opportunity. Certainly, the reform is urgently needed.

The Finance Bill.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland moved the rejection of the second reading of the Finance Bill. His motion was based on four specific grounds—that the Bill makes inadequate provision out of revenue for the expenditure of the country; that it fails to deal with the war debt by means of a capital levy; that it reduces the excess profits taxation, without lessening the burden of labour; and, finally, that it initiates a system of preferential and protective tariffs. Every Budget which ever has been "opened" in the House of Commons has been subjected to criticism. No Chancellor has succeeded in pleasing every section of the community by his impositions; but we think that, under the circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain has had remarkable success. Of course, he refrained from any drastic innovations, which made his task somewhat easier; but, on the other hand, when the nation is passing through a period of transition between war and peace, a tentative Budget, such as that introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, was just what was wanted. The accusation that the Budget fails to meet the expenditure of the country to a sufficiently large degree out of revenue is met by the answer that the total involved which, this year, will realise 42 millions, and in future years is estimated to produce 109 millions annually. While everyone must regret that we are not in a position to meet our total expenditure by means of revenue, the fact remains that, at present, such a course is quite impossible. The second objection to the Budget gives the clue to the attitude of the objectors. They want a capital levy. In short, that the proletariat on no account must be asked to contribute; therefore, capital must be taxed. That Labour should demand a capital levy is a logical corollary to its attitude towards every other section of the community. That the Liberal Party should demand it, however, must come as a surprise. Mr. Asquith, the dozen of Liberalism, carefully avoided the pitfall in such a policy in his recent criticisms of the Government; in fact, indirectly, he discredited it. We should have thought that Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. Acland would have taken their lead from him, rather than from the most radical wing of the Labour Party. The former, however, declares that the idea of a capital levy at this juncture is one, not of principle, but of practicability. The emergency has arisen, which must be met by an emergency measure. In other words, in order that the South Welsh miners, and others of their kind, shall not be forced to contribute towards the cost of the war and the upkeep of the country, a step must be taken which is fraught with the gravest dangers to our future prosperity. A levy on capital, at this time, is bad business; just now it would border on lunacy. However we may try to evade the fact, our greatest commercial rival in the future will be America. Many of our best markets already have been captured by American "capital," many others are in process of being lost. It is imperative that every nerve of our industry be strained to save our international trade from total eclipse. Capital must be increased—not taxed—if our business men are not to be crippled at the outset. The reduction of the excess profits taxation, which is the third cause of complaint, caused a slight loss in revenue, but, on the other hand, it encouraged that enterprise in business concerns which is so essential to our commercial welfare. Finally, the old bogey of "Tariff Reform" is revived. The Liberals object to Imperial Preference. As Mr. Chamberlain said, the chief objection to this scheme is that it does not go far enough. Its wisdom and expediency have been evident for many years. That the Liberals object to it to-day, with the lessons of the war fresh in their minds, proves how little they have learned from the great upheaval.

Bakers' Profits.

In Cork nearly all the bakeries have been closed for the past week, and the citizens have experienced the utmost difficulty in obtaining bread of any kind. Distress among the poorer classes is acute. Dublin is threatened with a similar calamity. We hope that it will be averted, but at the moment the prospects seem far from bright. The bakers have announced that, unless their demand for higher wages is conceded, they will cease work on Saturday. The masters state that, in the existing conditions, it would be impossible for them to meet the workers' claims. Their industry, they declare, is being conducted at a heavy loss, and could not bear additional charges. In the statement which we print to-day they try to make the Irish Food Control Committee responsible for the situation which has arisen. They charge that body with a grave breach of faith. According to the statement, the Committee promised last August, when the workers were given substantial increases as the result of a "combine" to disclose all necessary information. The Committee recognises the title of trades unions and of the co-operative movement—the economic antithesis of the "trust"—to representation on the tribunal. If a public offence is proved before the tribunal, the Board of Trade may "make recommendations as to State action." Three members of the Committee hold that this dilatory procedure is inadequate to the need. It is absurd to suggest that combinations, whether of manufacturers or of traders, do not have one inevitable, and almost logical, result—the penalising of the helpless, because unorganised, consumer. The cities and towns of Ireland know that combination on even a small scale among local traders and dealers has been followed by shameless orgies of "profiteering." They are perfectly satisfied that combinations of trade and industry, on a vastly bigger scale, are largely responsible for that general increase in the cost of living which has put an almost intolerable burden on the middle classes. The huge profits that loading firms in the strictly "combined" industries have made during the last four years are notorious. Profits in the woollen trade have ranged up to 300 *per cent.*—and, by a coincidence which we are asked to consider fortuitous, the man in the street is paying £10 for a suit of clothes that cost, from £4 to £5 before the war. The trade unions can protect themselves by organisation, but between the unions and the "combines" the middle class consumer is being ground into the dust. Now that a Government Committee has acknowledged the danger, the public will expect the Government to take action without further delay. Issachar is a strong ass and a patient one, but both his strength and his patience have limits. If he can find no other means of saving his back from being broken, he will kick. The mounting cost of living is by far the most urgent and most dangerous question of the hour.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
TUESDAY.
The Right Hon. Frank Brooke and Mrs. Brooke arrived at the Lodge to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.
The Right Hon. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived from London on Kingstown yesterday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Macpherson.

CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF.
The undermentioned temporary appointment has been made:—To be Principal Air Staff Officer, Chief of the Air Staff—Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard, *vice* Major-General Sir F. J. Sykes. March 31st, 1919.

ALBERT MEDAL AWARDS.
The King has awarded the Albert Medal for saving life at sea to Surgeon Lieut.-Commander (now Staff Surgeon) D.S.O. Hickson, R.N., on the occasion of the explosion on H.M.S. Glatton in Dover harbour last September, when Lieut. Commander Cheek and five others on board were killed or injured. The surgeon, who was in his cabin, was rendered unconscious. Recovering shortly afterwards, he found unconscious men on to the upper deck, and while on the ladder bringing up a third man a smaller explosion occurred. This explosion blinded him and a piece of metal was driven into his left leg. Placing the third man on the upper deck he, being totally unable to see, felt his way to the shelter deck and brought out two more unconscious men. He was found later on the upper deck in an almost unconscious condition, so wounded and burnt that his life was despaired of for some time. Oil fuel was burning furiously and the vessel might have blown up at any moment.
The King has awarded a similar decoration to Lieut. David Wainwright, R.N. Last February H.M.S. Penarth struck a mine and immediately began to sink. Hearing there was an injured stoker in one of the stokeholds Lieut. Wainwright made his way below, and while he was in the stokehold the ship struck a second mine ahead of him. The forepart was blown off and sank, and the Lieutenant was forced to wait till the stokehold had filled before he could float to the surface.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.
The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Sir John A. Arnott, Baronet, to be additional member of the Corporation of the Royal Hibernian Military School for a further period of five years.

ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATE FOR DUBLIN.
Captain C. Lefevre has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an additional magistrate for the County of Dublin, and for the County of the City of Dublin, under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 13.

EAST ANTRIM ELECTION.

The election campaign in the East Antrim Division is proceeding vigorously, and the three candidates have arranged a further series of meetings throughout the constituency.
Mr. George B. Hanna, the Independent Unionist candidate, publishes a list of Orange Lodges, Societies, and Councils which have sent him resolutions of confidence, and their hopes for his success.
Major Moore, the official Unionist candidate, is not so well known in the division as Mr. Hanna, but he is steadily gaining support, and Sir Edward Carson's decision to support the nominee of the Divisional Unionist Association has considerably strengthened his prospects of election.
Mr. Charles Legg has many friends in the constituency, but, notwithstanding the division in the Unionist vote, it is calculated that he has not much chance of election as a Liberal Home Ruler.

A Fremantle telegram, dated Tuesday, states—Admiral Lord Jellicoe to-day inspected Admiral Henderson's naval base, with which he expressed himself as greatly pleased.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

50 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

The impression in London to-day was that Mr. Hawker must have come down quite early in his flight, or else he would have sent out a wireless message. He may, of course, have been picked up by a ship unprovided with a wireless plant, and it would be premature to give up hope of his rescue. It is recognised that the risks taken by Mr. Hawker were tremendous, for it was a bad start, made in unfavourable conditions.
Commander Kenworthy raised the question of Government assistance in the House of Commons this afternoon, and asked what naval vessels there were on the South-west coast of Ireland. Dr. Macnamara gave the list, and stated that all those available were sent out to search for the missing airman last night. Curiously enough, it appears to have been a misreading by a French wireless station of the orders given to the flotilla by the Admiral Commanding at Queenstown that led to the unfounded report that Hawker had fallen into the sea forty miles from Ireland.
Further efforts were made, without success, to induce the Government to allow the House to have a discussion of the Peace Terms. Mr. Bonar Law had "nothing to add" to his previous replies. Thereupon, Mr. Bottomley inquired if that meant that, when the Peace Treaty came up for ratification, the House "must take it or leave it," and Mr. Law replied that, in his judgment, that exactly represented the position. This uncompromising assertion appeared to surprise some of the new members, but it is, of course, strictly in accordance with Constitutional precedent.
In anticipation of the debate on the Finance Bill, several leading questions were put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Sydney Arnold, the leading Parliamentary exponent of the "levy on capital," put a question designed to show that the yield of the income tax on incomes under £250 was so small as hardly to be worth having after the cost of collection had been deducted. But Mr. Chamberlain was able to show that, though the cost, some £600,000 out of a total of three millions, was high, it yet amounted to only 7½ *per cent.* on the eight millions forthcoming from the tax on these small incomes. "Of course," he added, "the percentage of cost diminishes as you approach the higher incomes; in fact, if the whole amount could be extracted from a single taxpayer, the cost of collection would be *nil*."
Asked to state the total cost of the war to the United Kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain stated that, up to March 31st last, the issues from the Exchequer, over and above the ordinary peace-time expenditure, and allowing for the loans to the Dominions and the Allies, on the assumption that only half of them would be recovered, amounted to £6,700,000,000. With interest at 5 *per cent.* and a sinking fund of 1 *per cent.* this would entail an addition to the annual expenditure of nearly three millions a year, and the total debt would be liquidated in something under forty years.
Colonel Walter Guinness once more raised the question of the number of motor cars (over 3,000) which the Air Ministry General Seely said that the number was now 42, most of which were employed at the Hotel Cecil, where there were still hundreds of officials, most of whom utilised the ordinary methods of locomotion, such as trains and omnibuses. In reply to a supplementary, he stated, amid laughter, that the motor cars were "hardly ever" used to carry ladies about.
General Seely said the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday next whether an inquiry has been made into the circumstances of the loss of the Leinster, to determine responsibility for the casualty; whether the dependents of the civilian passengers have been pensioned, and the survivors compensated for the loss of their property; and whether the Dublin Steam Packet Company has received any compensation for the loss of the vessel commensurate with the increased cost of shipbuilding.
It is rumoured that the German peace delegates have already asked for a longer delay than the fifteen days allowed them for the consideration of the Peace Treaty, but that the Confrence has refused the request. Now that the moment is so rapidly approaching when the Treaty must be signed, we may look for any amount of intrigue on the part of the Germans to postpone their evil day. A *plebiscite* is being spoken of again, and a counter-draft of possible peace terms will be proposed, and, possibly, a refusal to sign at all. In answer to this attitude, the Allied troops are ready to march at any moment if it is necessary, but very few people think that it will be.
Household servants seem to be as difficult to get in the country as in London and the suburbs. It is reported from Sleaford, Lincolnshire, one of the largest May Hiring Fairs, that it was found impossible to find a servant willing to enter into an engagement, either for town or country. Remarkably high wages were asked by farm hands. Head waggoners wanted £100 a year, and waggoners £90 and £80.
The Government will be asked on Thursday whether a day can be named for the introduction of the Forestry Bill. The delay in the appearance of this measure, which it is understood, is to authorise the establishment of a State authority for the promotion and development of afforestation throughout the United Kingdom, is causing great anxiety among members interested in the subject. They point out that the need of coping with the devastation rendered necessary by the war is urgent in the extreme.
Ireland, though her Agricultural Council, is demanding to be left out of the inquiry to be made by the

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THE QUEEN AS GOLD PLATER.

The first batch was made at Messrs. Walker and Hall's works, where Their Majesties signed the Visitors' Book, using for the purpose a silver pen and ink stand, the Queen's gold plated during a visit as Duchess of York 21 years ago. To-day Her Majesty accepted a case of cutlery and a canteen of silver, after personally plating a silver inkstand presented to the King during his visit Crimean and Mutiny veterans were entertained at the works, the work-people with over fifty years' service, one man boasting a family connection of 170 years with the firm.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

After looking in at the Cutlers' Hall to see what is being done by and for discharged soldiers, the Royal visitors received, at Victoria Hall, a civic address of welcome, to which His Majesty replied.

In the course of his speech,

His Majesty said—It is with the greatest possible pleasure that the Queen and I renew acquaintance with the City of Sheffield, and we thank you for the loyal and dutiful address which you have welcomed us. We come particularly anxious to see something of the industries on which Sir Sydney Arnold, the leading Parliamentary exponent of the levy on the manufacturing question desires to be shown right of war, and is looking forward to the time of the day of peace.

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THE QUEEN AT SHEFFIELD.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

THE KING ON HOUSING AND EDUCATION.

The King and Queen arrived at Sheffield yesterday morning, and were greeted with the utmost heartiness and enthusiasm. The arrival platform, the houses, and the streets were gaily decorated, and there was no mistaking the genuineness of the public acclaim which greeted Their Majesties everywhere. Attended by the Countess Fortescue, Colonel Wigram, Lieut.-Charles Cust, the Home Secretary, and Lady Cromer, they were welcomed at the Midland Station by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress (whose daughter, Miss Jessie Irons presented a magnificent bouquet to the Queen).

After inspecting a guard of honour, supplied by Moss medallists, to many of whom the King shattered, their Majesties and their suite left in open landaus, drawn by teams of the celebrated Windsor greys, attended by postilions, and by outriders in Royal scarlet, through the crowded streets into the city.

THE QUEEN AS GOLD PLATER.

The first batch was made at Messrs. Walker and Hall's works, where Their Majesties signed the Visitors' Book, using for the purpose a silver pen and ink stand, the Queen's gold plated during a visit as Duchess of York 21 years ago. To-day Her Majesty accepted a case of cutlery and a canteen of silver, after personally plating a silver inkstand presented to the King. During his visit Crimean and Mutiny veterans were entertained at the works, the work-people with over fifty years' service, one man boasting a family connection of 170 years with the firm.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

After looking in at the Cutlers' Hall to see what is being done by and for discharged soldiers, the Royal visitors received, at Victoria Hall, a civic address of welcome, to which His Majesty replied.

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FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

HAWKER'S FATE.

Discussing the Transatlantic flight, *The Times* observes:—There is more romance in this flight of Hawker's—failure, and apparently disaster, though it has been—than in the voyage of the Argonauts, and in all the wanderings of Ulysses. The circumstances of his beginning the flight, his high spirits, with their happy blending of recklessness and calculation; the impulse of friendly rivalry with America—there are few things in the annals of history which have approached the exploit of Hawker's. We hesitate in the uncertainty about his fate to seem to use his failure, and the possible sacrifice of both these lives, as a stick to beat the Admiralty or the other British 'authorities.' But their mistakes have been too bad to be passed over. They were capped on Monday night by the grisly hanging of the *communiqués* that were issued, and they are not atoned for, but rather made worse, by the clumsy and disingenuous official apology which was issued last night. We shall not force the comparison with the United States, for their seaplanes are Navy machines, but the Admiralty made no attempt to help Hawker till help was almost certain to be too late, and even his safety was too far compromised to be considered, except by some happy chance. Then they did what they could, apparently to no avail. They cannot complain if the public here, and, indeed, all over the world, censure this tardiness, and put it down to two main causes—failure of organisation, and, far worse, a miserable parsimony.

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AT THE CONFERENCE.

OUR LETTER FROM PARIS.

GERMANY AND THE TERMS.

AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS.

THE FATE OF FIUME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 19.

Only two more days remain in which the German delegation may consider what answer they are to present to the Allies. Further Notes have been received from them, but their real reply to the terms, doubtless, will be contained in the series of counter-proposals which are said to be under preparation. The general *consensus* of opinion now is that "the Germans will sign." This is, of course, true, in the sense that within a short time the state of war will formally terminate. But all along it has been admitted, that any proposals the Germans may offer will be considered. This chance. Then they did what they could, apparently to no avail. They cannot complain if the public here, and, indeed, all over the world, censure this tardiness, and put it down to two main causes—failure of organisation, and, far worse, a miserable parsimony.

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After referring to Sheffield's and the nation's efforts in the war, His Majesty said:—We owe much to the skill and gallant readiness of our sons to lay down their lives in the country's service, and, next, to the equal readiness of all to bear any sacrifice, old and young alike, to afford support and succour. Not only in the Empire, in that labour was, citizens of the Allies, men of every noble part, have been inspired by this example. In addition, the enemy was overthrown, but the people at home were capped on Monday night by the grisly hanging of the *communiqués* that were issued, and they are not atoned for, but rather made worse, by the clumsy and disingenuous official apology which was issued last night. We shall not force the comparison with the United States, for their seaplanes are Navy machines, but the Admiralty made no attempt to help Hawker till help was almost certain to be too late, and even his safety was too far compromised to be considered, except by some happy chance. Then they did what they could, apparently to no avail. They cannot complain if the public here, and, indeed, all over the world, censure this tardiness, and put it down to two main causes—failure of organisation, and, far worse, a miserable parsimony.

M.P.'S AND THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

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THE TIME LIMIT.

Referring to the expiration to-night of the time limit allowed to the Germans for the delivery of their observations on the Peace Treaty, *The Times* says:—The Scheidemann Government have to face serious difficulties, of the kind which seem terrible to politicians. They know that, whether they sign the peace or refuse to sign it, they will make themselves very unpopular. The Scheidemann Government can hardly hope to remain long in office. The Independents are to hold a series of demonstrations to-day against the newly-awakened spirit of 1914. While, on the other hand, the bourgeois do not cherish any illusions for them. Herren Scheidemann and Noske see that the domestic results of rejection will be very grave, though we doubt whether even they realise how great and rapidly become should as to be forced to resume the Blockade. Why, if they really have the welfare and the safety of Germany at heart, do they not stand upon those consequences—to say nothing of the horrors of invasion—in their speeches to the German people? The reason is, as has been repeatedly stated, are still in blank ignorance of the elementary facts of the position. They do not realise that Germany now stands at the feet of the world, that she has so gravely wronged, and that this enemy is implacably resolved to exact a just reparation for her. The German Government have done their utmost to conceal this truth, and to hide from the German people the true rejection of the peace terms now offered them will assuredly lead to fresh chastisement and, in all probability, to the imposition of new and more stringent terms. It seems to rely wholly upon the artifices of the old diplomacy—artifices which, in hands far abler and more experienced than theirs, led the Prussian Monarchy straight to her position before Austerlitz to her position after Jena and Tilsit. They are not in time, the sands are fast running out.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON GERMANY'S FUTURE.

Lord Hugh Cecil, in a letter to *The Times* on the peace terms, urges that there seems some danger of our forgetting that, besides justice, we have to consider expediency. He concludes:—I agree that we ought to be sanguine of the repentance of the Germans, but, without undue optimism, may we not hope to turn them on the road to Damascus? It is, I fear, presumptuous to make a positive proposal, but I may perhaps reassure myself from a charge of barren criticism. I suggest that a clause might be added to the treaty, providing that the economic terms of peace shall be subject to revision by the League of Nations so soon as the league judges it possible to admit Germany as one of its members. And it should be, at the same time, intimated that the day of the admission of Germany will come so soon as it is clear that the Germans have definitely turned their minds from naval and military ambitions to pursue commercial and industrial prosperity. We shall in the end gain much more out of a rich and quiet Germany than we can gain out of any possible indemnity, and we must not let our triumphant terms of peace stand in the way of the restoration of Germany's riches, but we should humbly remember, at the same time, the restoration of riches in England and France, and throughout the civilised world.

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THE GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

MONOPOLIES AND CONTROL OF PRICES.

COMMITTEE'S GRAVE FINDINGS.

The report of the Committee on Trusts was published yesterday by the Ministry of Reconstruction. This Committee was appointed in February, 1918, with Mr. Edward Skortt, K.C., M.P., as Chairman, and had the following terms of reference:—

"In view of the probable extension of trade organisations and combinations, to consider and report what action, if any, may be deemed necessary to safeguard the public interest."

In June, 1918, Mr. Edward Shortt, having assumed the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, was unable to continue his chairmanship, and Mr. Charles McCurdy, M.P., was appointed Chairman.

The Committee have held fifteen meetings, and have considered verbal evidence and written statements from a large number of sources, representing all points of view.

They found that in every important branch of industry in the United Kingdom an increasing tendency to the formation of trade associations and combines, having for their purpose the restriction of competition and the control of prices, and that there has been a great increase in their number during the war.

They are of many different kinds and grades, varying from the perfectly open meetings of cost merchants and other dealers for the purpose of issuing the prices to be charged by all, to the big consolidations of capital, controlling output.

Some of them simply fix the prices to be charged, some have regulations with regard to tenders for contracts, some establish conditions of competition by imposing restrictive conditions on purchasers, and many regulate output by allotting to each member a fixed percentage of the total production, with fines for exceeding this and compensation for failing short, the fines to be paid into a fund for the compensation drawn from it. This brings about the various results that a member may, withdraw from active manufacture, allowing his share of output to be absorbed by other firms, and still draw a substantial sum from the association.

Members of the associations assert that their effect is not only beneficial to the efficient carrying on of business, but that in many cases they are essential for the maintenance of a particular trade and for meeting foreign competition, and in the case of price associations that members must charge one price for the same article, that competition becomes an attempt to supply the best quality of goods at the lowest price to the advantage. They are also confident that no danger of excessive prices being imposed on consumers need be feared as a result of the war, and that there was no definite evidence given that excessive charges had been made. Nevertheless, it was made evident that distributors do not in all cases share this confidence.

The Committee consider it obvious that a system which creates powerful interests which controls prices is always in danger of abuse, and they are confirmed in this view by a survey of the operation of similar trusts in the case and operations in other countries, of which the American Trust is the illustration.

They are agreed that it is desirable to institute in the United Kingdom machinery for the investigation and supervision of monopolies, trusts, and combines, similar to the Commission and other tribunals created for that purpose in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Trade associations and combines are regarded generally in this country, and may soon exercise a paramount control over all important branches of British trade.

As the matriust with which the public undoubtedly views the whole system, and is harmful to the State both politically and socially, the Committee think that measure should be introduced as soon as possible to prevent the formation of new trusts, and that the general activities of trade associations may be available to the public and complaints promptly and thoroughly investigated.

They recommend that it shall be made the duty of the Board of Trade, or whatever department may be substituted, to maintain a watch over trade and commerce, to obtain information, and periodically to present a report to Parliament upon the nature, extent, and development of such organisations, and also to make a special investigation into any complaint which may be made with regard to the operation of actions.

If the information obtainable should be insufficient to enable the Board of Trade to discharge these duties, and there is *prima facie* evidence that the public interest is being adversely affected, they shall be empowered to apply to a tribunal for an order to the companies to produce such information or to submit books or refer the whole matter to the tribunal for investigation and report. This tribunal is to consist of a person of legal qualifications as permanent chairman, and not less than two, or more than seven, other members selected by him from time to time from a panel appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, after considering nominations made by representative trade organisations, the co-operative movement and trade unions, with power to make orders for the attendance and above and to carry out the investigations, including such measures as it may consider necessary to elicit the facts. Where it is proved that acts injurious to public interest have been committed, the facts relevant to the public offence shall be published immediately after the conclusion of the inquiry, and the Board of Trade shall make recommendations as to State action for the remedying of the evil complained of.

The report is signed by the whole Committee, but there is an *addendum* by Messrs. J. H. Hobson, W. H. Watson, and Mr. Sidney Webb, who feel that, while they do not disagree with the proposals made in the main report, they fall far short of what will be necessary to safeguard the public interest.

As the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. John Hilton, the Secretary, has prepared a very exhaustive study of trade organisations and combination, from the evidence given and documents laid before the Committee, and this is bound with the report. It shows the causes leading to the formation of combinations, and explains their various types, their extent and significance, their achievements and dangers. Against these dangers "industrial self-safeguards," such as collateral and potential competition, the necessity for keeping a good name, foreign competition, which exercises a certain power of restraint in some cases, are, nevertheless, inadequate.

There are also some special cases and aspects of combination which call for notice, such as the system of Deferred Rebates, the Tying Clause System of leasing machinery, and the effect of imports controlled by combinations abroad. Finally, Mr. Hilton inquired into the various ways by which the community can safeguard itself against the abuse of monopolistic power.

Some notes on the Law relating to Combinations, prepared by Sir Kenneth Mcdonald, and a memorandum on Industrial Combinations, by Mr. Percy Ashley, are also included.

SINN FEIN PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM CORK ASYLUM.

A Sinn Fein prisoner named John Moylan, of Newmarket, who had been recently kept in solitary confinement in Cork Jail, and who, it was stated, became mentally affected, and was removed to the District Lunatic Asylum, jumped over a hedge while taking exercise with other patients yesterday afternoon and disappeared. A prolonged search for him proved fruitless. He had been arrested on a charge of making a seditious speech at Cullen, and was sentenced by a courtmartial to imprisonment.

ACTION AGAINST AN IRISH SOLICITOR.

In the King's Bench Division, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawrence, before a common jury, further heard the case in which Mr. Richard Moloney, who until recently was a solicitor in Tipperary, was sued by Mr. Maurice Ahearn, of Wood Green, London, to recover £749, due on an agreement by which the defendant agreed to pay for £4,000, the interest of the plaintiff in a certain secret glazing process. The money was said to be owing on certain I.O.U.'s. The defendant alleges that the agreement was induced by misrepresentation, and he claims its rescission and the repayment of money already advanced in connection with a project to exploit this invention. The plaintiff denied the misrepresentation alleged.

Further cross-examined now by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., Mr. Moloney said that it was true that he told the plaintiff he had wealthy merchants in Ireland at the back of him. He had many good friends in Ireland.

Counsel—Were they going to help you? I have not asked them; but he said that after the signing of the agreement to buy the plaintiff out he did take certain preliminary steps towards the formation of a company. He did not say to Mr. Ahearn about that stage that he feared difficulty in finding the working capital.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the claim and counter-claim, with costs.

THE BATH FOR TIRED, ACHING, OR TENDER FEET

To obtain immediate relief bathe the feet in water containing a few drops of "CONDY'S FLUID."

All Offensive Odour instantly disappears.

Of all Chemists. 1/3, 2/- 3/6, 5/6.

Cautioned against buying Condy's Fluid. CONDY'S FLUID CO., Burnell Road, London. E.15.

DUBLIN BAKERY TRADE.

THREATENED STRIKE NEXT SATURDAY.

MASTER BAKERS' COMPLAINTS.

Mr. John P. MacVib, Secretary of the Dublin Master Bakers' Committee, made a statement last evening with regard to the threatened strike in the bakery trade. The position, he said, had already been made known to the public, but could be briefly re-stated as follows:—

In the first instance, it was essential to make it clear to the public that the bakery trade was not, and never had been, subsidised by the Government. It was really the Ministry of Food that was subsidised by the Government, to enable the Ministry to put the millers in a position to sell flour at less than the cost of production. When the 2d. loaf was instituted in September, 1917, it was represented at once to the Food Controller that Ireland was at a disadvantage, as a considerable proportion of the flour required had to be imported from England and elsewhere, and was subject to heavy charges for freight, and that no allowance for this charge was made in the margin between the price of flour and the regulation price of the loaf. No notice was taken of this protest, and shortly afterwards, in October, 1917, demands were made by all grades of their employes for large increases in wages and reduction in hours. Unable to meet these demands, the matter was referred to the Food Controller.

Nothing having been done, and as there was every prospect of a stoppage in the bread supply of the city, the Lord Mayor invited the master bakers to a conference, which took place on Monday last. Those present included Mr. Barlow, Food Controller for Ireland; Mr. Dudgeon, Assistant Food Controller; Mr. Hobson, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Hilton, who feel that, while they do not disagree with the proposals made in the main report, they fall far short of what will be necessary to safeguard the public interest.

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IRISH MILLING TRADE DISPUTE.

As a result of an arbitration conducted by Professor Baillie at the offices of the Dublin Mercantile Association the demand of the workers employed in the flour milling industry in Ireland for the extension of the 8-hour day, which is in operation in England, has been conceded, and the millers have agreed to forego their claim for increased railway rates. As regards those paid on tonnage rates, which affects only four Dublin firms, provision has been made in the award for a transitional period of six weeks from Monday next in order to ascertain to what extent the new conditions affect such men, so that the necessary adjustment may be made in the rates per ton. Mr. Baillie held a sitting of the Ministry of Labour, Lord Edward street, yesterday afternoon, and presented a copy of the full award, as it affects four Trades firms, to each of which the heads went on strike. The interpretation of the award is in favour of the men who had gone on strike, and work is to be resumed at their old rates of pay on the normal period, when it began to operate, and a further adjustment for the loss sustained during the previous eight months.

Immediately afterwards further demands were made by the workers, in August, 1918, before the additional 2d. had been charged to the public. The master bakers intimated that they would meet the additional charges. The matter was the subject of correspondence with Lord Granard, Chairman of the Food Control Committee for Ireland. He promised, in a letter dated August 9th, 1918, that, on investigation, it was shown that additional charges were necessary, the Food Controller would, if satisfied, grant an increase in the price of the loaf sufficient to cover the additional demands, and, as the matter stands, the employes are to withdraw their labour as from Saturday next.

Mr. Jones likewise act well their parts. The play was cordially received last night, and the principals repeatedly recalled. "The Curate of St. Chad's," which is produced by Mr. J. C. O'Brien, will be repeated nightly during the week at 8 o'clock, with a matinée on Saturday.

THE CORK BAKERS' STRIKE.

No change took place in the Cork bakery position yesterday. Every effort is being made to relieve the situation. Bakers' carts, which did not close down, are besieged by people who are content patiently for hours on the chance of purchasing a loaf. The supply of bread by the Cork Board of Guardians continued yesterday under the direction of the Operative Bakers' Society. The output on Monday was 3,200 loaves, and it helped in a small measure to relieve the situation in the poorer quarters of the city. The master bakers were again engaged yesterday in placing returns before Mr. P. Starkie, K.C., with a view to obtaining a licence from the Irish Food Council to raise the price of the 4lb. loaf from twopence to tuppence halfpenny.

SLANDERING THE ARMY.

Earl Winterton, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked what action had been taken in regard to the circulation of reflections on the honour of our troops in Egypt.

Captain Guest said that in consequence of the circulation of documents containing a number of mendacious statements concerning alleged outrages by our troops in Egypt, a search was made by the police on Monday in a room in the Imperial Hotel rented by an Egyptian. Copies of such documents were seized, and were being examined by the Director of Public Prosecutions. No arrests were made.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks—Was anyone found?

Captain Guest—No arrests were made.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

The Grand Council of the Primrose League yesterday elected the Earl of Clarendon as Chancellor.

SINN FEINER ARRESTED AT ENNISKERRY

Alfred Hitch Anderson was arrested yesterday morning at Enniskerry on a warrant for unlawful assembly in Sligo. He has been removed under escort to Sligo.

ADDITIONAL POLICE IN TIPPERARY.

Large forces of additional police have been drafted into Tipperary within the past few days.

BRUTAL TREATMENT IN TURKEY.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major Earl Winterton, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the Secretary for War whether he was aware that some disconcerting reports had been received of officers and other ranks of British prisoners of war returned from Turkey, at the slowness in bringing to justice the Turkish officers and civilians who were responsible for gross brutality to British prisoners in Turkey, and if he could make a statement on the subject.

Captain Guest said that he was not in a position to make a statement. Certain "black lists" had, however, been presented to the Turkish Government, and a further communication on the matter was now awaited from the military authorities at Constantinople.

Major Earl Winterton asked whether some of this brutality was witnessed by himself and other persons, and whether the people responsible were German officers of high degree, who subsequently escaped.

Captain Guest said that he would have further enquiries made into the matter.

ETON'S SOLDIER SONS.

Eton welcomed some of her distinguished soldier sons yesterday, and thanked them for their war service.

General Plumer said that Eton had played a part in the war worthy of herself. It did not require to be a wizard to know what there were troublous times ahead, which would call for service.

General Rawlinson declared that the art of playing the game and the habit of discipline acquired at Eton had helped to win the war, and were a magnificent vindication of our public school system. Being a gentleman was the priceless heritage learned from Mother Eton. "Don't swank," he counselled.

General Byng said that the Empire looked to Eton to provide leaders.

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OLD IRISH LITERATURE.

THE "COLLOQUY WITH THE ANCIENTS."

The third, and concluding, lecture of the series on "Some Mediæval Irish Lore" was delivered by Dr. Douglas Hyde, LL.D., at Alexandra College, Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, yesterday afternoon. In the preceding discourses, which were under the auspices of the Margaret Stokes Memorial Lectures, Dr. Hyde dealt with Irish saints and their love of various birds and beasts, and with Irish bird and beast lore.

Sir Plunket Barton presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said that he should like to take the opportunity of congratulating the Governing Body of the College and the Principal, Miss White, on having given them and many of the public the pleasure of that course of lectures by Professor Douglas Hyde. He should like to take the opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of Miss Margaret Stokes. He could not help thinking, although it might be an impertinence for an old man like him to lecture young ladies, that the life of Miss Margaret Stokes was an object-lesson for every young lady—(applause)—the extraordinary happiness to herself and others that every woman acquires by having cultivated her mind, and cultivated a taste for art, literature, and learning when she was at the delightful stage which the young ladies of Alexandra College were at to-day. (Applause and laughter.) That was the more remarkable, in the case of Miss Margaret Stokes, who, during the great part of her early life, was a young lady of society and home life, and at the same time had a very cultivated mind and a great taste in art and music, and studied much in connection with Irish literature and history. When she came to fifty years of age, an age which young people considered beyond practical politics—(laughter)—but which, nevertheless, was sometimes attained, and with some people was a period at which life began to be rather dull, it became interesting for her, and she began to cultivate for the public those studies she had learned as a girl, and the rest of her life was devoted to writing and publishing books on Irish archæology. She took up as a special subject the round towers, crosses, ecclesiastic monuments, and other matters of that kind, and made them intensely interesting to the public, and she became for the rest of her life one of the most distinguished and most popular writers in Ireland. That was something for young ladies to look forward to in the dim and distant future. (Applause.) After the death of Miss Margaret Stokes her friends established that course of lectures in her memory, and thus gave them an opportunity of acquiring some of that happiness which she imparted to others. They were fortunate in having in Professor Douglas Hyde the most distinguished leader in that branch of learning. In one respect Miss Margaret Stokes was the herald of the kind of gospel which he preached—she wished to interpret to the English mind and to the English-speaking people the beauty and charm of Irish literature and archæology. They would find a great many wise people in England, and even in Ireland, who would tell them that there was nothing worth knowing in the ancient literature of Ireland. They should not believe it. They might not be able to read it in the originals, but they could get splendid translations by Dr. Sigerson and Dr. Douglas Hyde, and no one could follow a subject leading it one of the richest storehouses of literary beauty in the world. (Applause.)

Dr. Hyde's (Dall) lecture was on Oisin (the Scottish Ossian), Caoilte and the Fiana of Finn. He gave an interesting synopsis of Finn's character written by Eoin MacNeill, and described the death of Goll, the great Connaught warrior, who, driven out on to a rock in the sea, was forced to drink the salt water, accompanied only by his faithful wife. He showed how, according to Professor Kuno Meyer, there were many Fians, or war bands, each Fian having a different leader. But the fame of Finn gradually dominated all others. The word Fian was not borrowed from the Norse, but was demonstrably in use before the year 600, and probably for centuries before that. The bulk of the lecture was taken up with stories from a hitherto unexplored copy of the *Agallamh na Seanorach*, or Colloquy with the Ancients, which was one of the manuscripts collected by Mr. McAdam, of Belfast, and which, on the death of the late Bishop Reeves, had been bought, largely owing to the generosity of the late Rev. Maxwell Close, and thus probably secured from perishing. This manuscript contained some 3,000 lines of poetry, and many stories not to be found in the hitherto known texts, and the text was of the same character as that printed by O'Grady and Stokes—that is, probably of the thirteenth century, but many of the poems were very much older than the text of the copy, which somebody attained, and with some people was a period at which life began to be rather dull, it became interesting for him, and she began to cultivate for the public those studies she had learned as a girl, and the rest of her life was devoted to writing and publishing books on Irish archæology. She took up as a special subject the round towers, crosses, ecclesiastic monuments, and other matters of that kind, and made them intensely interesting to the public, and she became for the rest of her life one of the most distinguished and most popular writers in Ireland. That was something for young ladies to look forward to in the dim and distant future. (Applause.) After the death of Miss Margaret Stokes her friends established that course of lectures in her memory, and thus gave them an opportunity of acquiring some of that happiness which she imparted to others. They were fortunate in having in Professor Douglas Hyde the most distinguished leader in that branch of learning. In one respect Miss Margaret Stokes was the herald of the kind of gospel which he preached—she wished to interpret to the English mind and to the English-speaking people the beauty and charm of Irish literature and archæology. They would find a great many wise people in England, and even in Ireland, who would tell them that there was nothing worth knowing in the ancient literature of Ireland. They should not believe it. They might not be able to read it in the originals, but they could get splendid translations by Dr. Sigerson and Dr. Douglas Hyde, and no one could follow a subject leading it one of the richest storehouses of literary beauty in the world. (Applause.)

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"THE CURATE OF ST. CHAD'S" AT THE ABBEY THEATRE.

The Church of England curate has frequently figured as a character on the stage, but more frequently, perhaps, he deserves he has been given a "funny" part to play. Occasionally the fun is well done, as in the case of that most delightful clerical creation, the Rev. Robert Spalding, but more often than not the fun which the unhappy curate imparts to the play is little above the vulgar level of the stage policeman. A three-act play, "The Curate of St. Chad's," was produced last night for the first time on any stage, at the Abbey Theatre, by Miss Constance Powell Anderson, and the Church of England curate in what may be styled a new stage aspect. In doing so the dramatist had many difficulties to overcome if success were to be achieved, as the clergyman of any denomination, taken seriously, is a difficult problem to handle on the central figure of a play. Mrs. Anderson lays very much on the line in the study of her curate, the Rev. Charles Brinton. The troubles, worries, and temptations of a young married curate, struggling along on the verge of abject poverty, are relieved of their drab aspect by the playing round him, in his moments of greatest trial, of the contending influences of a Low Church churchwarden of the sweated shopkeeper type and an aristocratic lady of High Church tendencies and emotional influences.

The curate, as he is presented to us by Mr. J. J. McCormack, is a virile type of Christianity, and his career with him the sympathies of his audience in the ordeal which a momentary yielding to temptation brings in its train. Trust funds are placed at his discretion by an American millionaire, and, goaded by the nagging of his wife, he seeks to extricate himself from an almost hopeless position of poverty by a disastrous gamble in rubber shares. Then his wife leaves him in his misery, and all but brings dishonour upon his name; but, as the play has been at pains to prove untrue, and his only loyal comforter in the darkest hour of his trial is a little maid-of-all-work, and Miss Margot Brunton as Nellie Jones likewise act well their parts. The play was cordially received last night, and the principals repeatedly recalled. "The Curate of St. Chad's," which is produced by Mr. J. C. O'Brien, will be repeated nightly during the week at 8 o'clock, with a matinée on Saturday.

ZOO SUMMER FETE.

A variety entertainment will be given in the Little Theatre, 40 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock, in connection with the Zoo Summer Fête. The programme includes Mrs. Tarleton's Waxworks, the "Dear Girls," Eastern dancing by Miss Cecile D'Arcy, and juvenile dancing by Miss B. Gaussen. There will be a matinée at 2.30 o'clock the same day.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE EMPIRE DAY.

An interesting ceremony will take place on Empire Day at Campbell College, Belfast, on Saturday morning next, when the Union Jack, presented by Sir Edward Colquhoun, Australia, in the name of the Empire, will be saluted. Dr. J. H. Macfarland, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, will deliver an address on the occasion.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

A recital of sacred music will be given this evening at St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, at 8.15, by Mrs. Gordon Withers and Mr. Kaye Shaw. The Rev. J. P. Shortt will be at the organ. At the conclusion of the recital an address will be given by Bishop Neligan, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

REV. E. W. McFARLAND.

We are asked to state that the announcement made in our issue of yesterday, that the Rev. E. W. McFarland, M.C., has returned to his duties at Derryvullen, Diocese of Clogher, is incorrect. Mr. McFarland is still in Egypt, and has not yet received demobilisation orders.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FINANCE.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO SHARE THE BURDEN.

A Conference of delegates from the Committees of Management of County and District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland was held yesterday in the Mansion House, Dublin, to consider (a) capitation grant in respect of pauper lunatics; and (b) the question of wages and hours of duty of asylum attendants. The Conference was called by the County Councils' General Council, at the request of several Committees of Management.

Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Chairman of the General Council, presided.

Among the districts represented were:—Ballinasloe, Castlebar, Cork, Ennscorthy, Limerick, Mullingar, Richmond (Dublin), Armagh, Sligo, Londonderry, Letterkenny, Carlow, Clare, and Clonmel.

The Chairman said that the burden that had been imposed upon the ratepayers of this country by reason of the enormous increase in the cost of maintaining the pauper lunatics had become well nigh insupportable. Those who were responsible for the demands on the ratepayers, as well as for the maintenance of the institutions, had come together to take stock as to how best relief could be secured from the burden imposed upon the ratepayers. The reasons which led up to the increased cost were mainly due to the war and its consequences. The Government in the past, recognised that it had some obligation to contribute to the cost of keeping and maintaining the pauper lunatics. The Government had many years ago, when everything was far cheaper than it was to-day, fixed the capitation grant at 4s. 6d. per week, a sum which was that grant sufficient to support the patients. Notwithstanding the inadequacy of that allowance, the Government, about the year 1915, informed the asylum authorities that that allowance would no longer be maintained, owing to the Local Taxation Account having become insolvent. There was a tremendous outcry against the proposed reduction of the grant. Many deputations waited upon each Chief Secretary after another with the object of having the grant restored and increased, and the answer invariably was that the time was inopportune to approach the Treasury on the question. Since then the Government had made many radical changes, but it had not yet fixed a day or the hour on which the Treasury would be prepared to hear the just and equitable claims of this country for this financial relief. (Hear, hear.) If the Government refused to redeem its obligation with regard to the subvention in support of the asylums those who were responsible for the management of the institutions would be obliged to take some very drastic action with regard to their management. (Hear, hear.) It was quite possible that if the Government proved obdurate with regard to the claims the Committees would hand over the institutions to the Government and say: "Here, take charge of them yourselves." (Hear, hear.) Asylum authorities had rendered themselves responsible for big loans that were required for buildings. Some time ago, when Mr. Duggan was asked to forego payment of the interest on these loans, the Managing Committees were met with a point-blank refusal. The only thing that he (Chairman) could say at present with any degree of certainty was that the existing condition of things could not be maintained, and that some way out of it had got to be found. (Hear, hear.) The cost of food and clothing had increased by more than 100 per cent., in the face of that fact shall, and also of others, the Government was to be asked to the asylum authorities in Ireland for the difference between the amount of the original 4s. per capita grant, and that which they would have paid out of the insolvent Local Taxation Account. (Hear, hear.) The Government should be called upon, at any rate, to charge that liability—(hear, hear)—and at the same time resist the capitation grant. (Hear, hear.) The demand was a fair and legitimate one, and it should be met by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The demands of labour, too, had been insistent, and had added to the cost of running the asylums.

Mr. M'Neies (Limerick) said that two years ago they brought their difficulties in regard to the capitation grant under the notice of the then Lord Lieutenant, and he noticed that there was a question of amending legislation—that there was no power, as the law stood to increase the grant. It behoved them all to see some way of establish their just claim. Four shillings at the time the Local Government Act was passed represented about 50 per cent. of their expenditure, while at present they only received 20 per cent. of their expenditure.

Mr. O'Neill (Londonderry) thought the justice of their demand was so manifest that it required very few words to improve it upon the Government. The capitation grant was the country. When the capitation grant was fixed at 4s., conditions were totally different from what they are to-day. In their asylum alone the expenditure was four times greater than what it was when the 4s. capitation grant was fixed. It was self-evident that the same conditions prevailed in other asylums, and that it would be impossible to manage asylums if the Government did not do their duty.

Mr. Long (Londonderry) thought that the Government should be asked to defray the entire cost of pauper lunatics. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Higgins (Castlebar) said that in 1910 the total cost of running the Castlebar Asylum was £17,243. The capitation grant was £6,980, and the weekly cost per patient was 7s. Their estimate for 1919 was £31,742. The capitation grant was £6,900 and the weekly cost per patient fixed at 17s. 6d.

Rev. J. O'Doherty (Letterkenny) said that the proposal to hand over the asylums to the Government was not to be entertained for a moment, that the institutions would then be run for private purposes. English and Scotch people might be sent over to this country, and he thought that the demand should be for at least 10s. per Irish patient.—Desmond (Cork), McKenna (Mullingar), McDonnell (Tuam), Corcoran (Cork), and Bolger (Enniscorthy) supported a demand for £1.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. O'Neill (Londonderry), seconded by Mr. J. A. Long (Londonderry), the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this All-Ireland Conference of Delegates from Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums demands—(1) that the accumulated amount of the deficiency in the amount of the capitation grant for the financial year of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account be immediately paid over to the Asylum Boards of Ireland, that in view of the enormous increase in the cost of maintenance of lunatics the capitation grant-in-aid be increased to a sum equivalent to that of the cost of living and other changes, of the lunatics now in residence, or that shall in the future be in residence in the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

The following were appointed a deputation to place the matter before the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary:—Messrs. M. A. Ennis (Chairman, Longford), Tuohy (Monaghan), Mc-Donnell (Ballinasloe), Dr. Long (Londonderry), Desmond (Cork), McDonnell (Ballinasloe), Dr. Martin (Londonderry), O'C. Donovan (Richmond), the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and P. J. O'Neill.

The next business before the Conference was the consideration of the wages and hours of duty of asylum attendants.

The Chairman said he thought that, as these hours and duties, as well as the rates of remuneration, differed in different institutions, the question would better be considered by a committee.

The Conference then went into Committee, and the remainder of the proceedings were conducted in private.

OBITUARY.

LADY PAGET.

News reached London yesterday afternoon of the death at Arthur Paget, wife of General Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Lady Paget left London in the middle of April on a visit to Paris. Some five or six days ago she was taken ill with influenza, and succumbed yesterday afternoon to pneumonia. Lady Paget was the daughter of the late Mr. Paran Stevens, of New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT E. H. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieutenant Eric Hume Robertson, born on 10th May, 1896, was the elder son of Mr. Hume Robertson, 20 Porchester terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., formerly of Monkstown, County Dublin, and grandson of the late Albert Montgomery Ward, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Dublin. Educated at Monkstown Park School, County Dublin, and Dean Close School, Cheltenham, he obtained a high place at the Entrance Examination for Sandhurst in February, 1916, and, on leaving in October, he was gazetted to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He joined his regiment at Cork early in November, going to France to the 1st Battalion a month later. He was wounded and was invalided home in the spring of 1917. Returning to France in the spring, he was subsequently attached to 46th Trench Mortar Battery, with which he was serving at Lempire, near Epehy, "where he put up a most fine resistance" in the first German onrush on 21st March, 1918, when he was reported missing. It is known that he was dangerously wounded when taken prisoner; and, in the absence of further information, his death is now officially presumed. His Colonel writes:—"He had done splendid work with the battalion, and was a very promising officer, with a successful military career before him."

FEMALE WRITING ASSISTANTS, G.P.O. Result announced of the recent examination:—Miss V. Moloney successful. Prepared by Ronan College, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

Fashionable Intelligence

The Duc d'Orléans has left London for the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's condition is unchanged.

Viscount and Viscountess Downe have returned to Dingley, Market Harborough, from Wykeham Abbey, Yorks.

Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard has returned to 55 Eaton place, London, from Antrim Castle, and will be there till the end of July.

Lady Maxwell and Miss Maxwell have returned from York to 7 Grosvenor place, London, where Lieutenant-General Sir John Maxwell will join them on relinquishing the Northern Command at the end of this month.

Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Cooper have returned to Dunboden Park, Westmeath, from London.

Captain J. Fox, M.C., Veterinary Surgeon, having been demobilised, is now in residence at the Club House Hotel, Navan.

Dr. R. Dancer Purefoy has left town for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazell have left Cashel, Connemara, Co. Galway, and will reside in future at No. 7 Orwell Park, Rathgar.

Gentlemen's Dustproof Coats in smart styles for summer wear are now ready for inspection at Switzer's, Grafton street.

Our Millinery, Hosiery, Glove, and Fancy Buyers have returned from the leading Markets with all the Latest Fashions.—Pim's, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South George's street.

The Royal Visit to Ireland. Their Majesties' Garden Party Mr. Charles Barry's famous Orchestra (Dublin) played during the afternoon.—"The Queen," July 22nd, 1911.

The Siberian Fur Co., Dame street, store all kinds of Furs for Summer months at moderate price. Furs Cleaned, Remodelled to any shape.

Open an account with the Siberian Fur Co. for Tailor-made Costumes. Style and cut assured. Price moderate.—4 Grafton street.

Ladies' Grey Crocodile Shoes at Bradley's. Four smart styles. See windows.—23 Nassau st.

Beautiful Summer Model Gowns and Costumes on view.—McAscy, 53 Dawson street.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamers, 20th:—Lady Violet Lowry Corry, Hon. Mrs. Cecil C. Ward, Capt. C. W. Bewley, Capt. D. C. Green, Colonel A. Bewley, Capt. D. C. Green, Colonel A. Bewley, Capt. D. C. Green, Colonel A

THE GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

MONOPOLIES AND CONTROL OF PRICES.

COMMITTEE'S GRAVE FINDINGS.

The report of the Committee on Trusts was published yesterday by the Ministry of Reconstruction. This Committee was appointed in February, 1918, with Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P., as Chairman, and had the following terms of reference:—

"In view of the probable extension of trade organisations and combinations, to consider and report what action, if any, may be deemed necessary to safeguard the public interest."

In June, 1918, Mr. Edward Shortt, having assumed the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, was unable to continue his chairmanship, and Mr. Charles McCurdy, M.P., was appointed Chairman.

The Committee have held fifteen meetings, and have considered verbal evidence and written statements from a large number of sources, representing all points of view.

They found that there is in every important branch of industry in the United Kingdom an increasing tendency to the formation of trade associations and combines, having for their purpose the restriction of competition and the control of prices, and that there has been a great increase in their number during the war.

They are of many different kinds and grades, varying from periodical meetings of coal merchants and other dealers for informally discussing the prices to be charged to all, to the big combinations with millions of ton of capital.

Some of them simply fix the prices to be charged, some have regulations with regard to tenders for contracts, others eliminate outside competition by imposing restrictive conditions on purchasers, and many regulate output by allotting to each member a fixed percentage of the total production, with fines for exceeding this and compensation for falling short. Sometimes the sum paid into a pool and the compensation drawn from it. This brings about the current result that a member who is prevented from active manufacture, allowing his share of output to be absorbed by other firms, and still draw a handsome income from the pool.

Members of the associations assert that their effect is not only beneficial to the efficient carrying on of business, but that in many cases they are essential for the maintenance of export trade and for meeting foreign competition, and in the case of price regulation, as all members must charge one price for the same article, that competition becomes an affair of quality and the best quality is offered to the consumer to advantage. They are also confident that no charge of excessive prices being imposed can be substantiated in the interests of their development, and there was no definite evidence given that excessive charges had been made. On the other hand it was made evident that distributors do not in all cases share this confidence.

The Committee consider it obvious that a system which creates virtual monopolies and controls prices is always in danger of abuse, and they are confirmed in this view by a survey of the operations of such combinations in this country and other countries, of which the American Meat Trust is an illustration.

They are agreed that it is desirable to include in the United Kingdom machinery for the investigation of the operation of monopolies, trusts, and combines, such as the Federal Trade and other tribunals created for that purpose in the U.S.A. and some British Colonies. These associations and combines are rapidly increasing in this country, and may soon exercise a paramount control over all important branches of British trade.

As the mistrust with which the public undoubtedly views their action is due largely to the failure to publish information, and socially, the Committee think that means should be provided whereby the fullest information as to the activities of trade associations may be available to the public, and complaints promptly and thoroughly investigated.

They recommend that it shall be made the duty of the Board of Trade, or whatever department may be substituted for the Department of Trade and Commerce, to obtain this information, and annually to present a report to Parliament, giving particulars of the rise and development of such organisations, and also to make a preliminary inquiry into any complaints which may be made with regard to their existence or actions.

If the information obtainable should be insufficient to enable the Board of Trade to discharge these duties, and there is *prima facie* evidence that the public interest is seriously adversely affected, they are empowered to apply to a tribunal for an order to the companies to produce such information as may be specified, or refer the whole matter to the tribunal for investigation and report. This tribunal is to consist of a person of legal qualifications as permanent chairman, and not less than two, or more than seven, other members selected to serve him from time to time, and appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, after considering nominations made by representative trade organisations, the co-operative movement and trade unions, with power to make orders of the kind mentioned above and to carry out the investigations, adopting such measures as it may consider necessary to elicit the facts. When it is proved that any injurious public detriment has been or has been committed, the facts relevant to the public offence shall be published immediately, and the Attorney-General of the Board of Trade to whom the tribunal shall make recommendations as to State action for the remedying of any evil.

The report is signed by the whole Committee, but there is an *addendum* by Messrs. J. H. Holborn, W. H. Wheeler, and Hilton, who feel that, while they do not disagree with the proposals made in the main report, they fall far short of what will be necessary in order to guard the public interest.

At the request of the Committee, Mr. John Hilton, the Secretary, has issued a most comprehensive study of trade organisations and combinations, based upon the evidence given and documents laid before the Committee, of which this is bound with the report. It shows the causes leading to the formation of combinations, and explains their various types, their extent and significance, their achievements and dangers. Against these dangers—the irrational safeguards, such as collateral and potential competition, the necessity for keeping a good name, foreign competition, etc., which in their exercise or power of restraint in some cases, are, nevertheless, inadequate.

There are also some special cases and aspects of combination which call for notice, such as the system of Deferred Rebates, the Tying Clause System of leasing machinery, and the sale of imports controlled by combinations abroad. Finally, Mr. Hilton inquired into the various ways by which the community can safeguard itself against the abuse of monopolistic power.

Some notes as to the Law relating to Combinations, prepared by Sir John Macdonell, and a memorandum on Industrial Combinations, by Mr. Percy Ashley, are also included.

SINN FEIN PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM CORK ASYLUM.

A Sinn Fein prisoner named John Moylan, of Newmarket, who had been recently kept in solitary confinement in Cork Jail, and who, it was stated, became mentally affected, and was removed to the District Lunatic Asylum, jumped over a hedge while taking exercise with other patients yesterday afternoon and disappeared. A prolonged search for him proved fruitless. He had been arrested on a charge of making a seditious speech at Cullen, and was sentenced by a courtmartial to imprisonment.

ACTION AGAINST AN IRISH SOLICITOR.

In the King's Bench Division, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawrence, before a common jury, further heard the case in which Mr. Richard Moloney, who until recently was a solicitor in Tipperary, was sued by Mr. Maurice Ahearn, of Wood Green, London, to recover £749, due on an agreement, by which the defendant agreed to pay £4,000 to the interest of the plaintiff in a certain secret glazing process. The money was said to be owing on certain I.O.U.'s. The defendant alleges that the agreement was induced by misrepresentation, and he claims its rescission and the repayment of money already advanced in connection with a project to exploit this invention. The plaintiff denied the misrepresentation alleged.

Further cross-examined now by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., Mr. Moloney said that it was true that he told the plaintiff he had wealthy merchants in Ireland at the back of him. He had many good friends in Ireland.

Counsel—Were they going to help you? I have not asked them; but he said that after the signing of the agreement to buy the plaintiff out he did take certain preliminary steps towards the formation of a company. He did not say to Mr. Ahearn about this stage that he feared difficulty in finding the working capital. Mr. Ahearn was to provide it all along.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the claim and counter-claim, with costs.

THE BATH FOR TIRED, ACHING, OR TENDER FEET
To obtain immediate relief bathe the feet in water containing a few drops of "CONDY'S FLUID."
All Offensive Odour instantly disappears.
Of all Chemists. 1/3 & 2/- ; 3/- & 5/6.
Insist on having Condy's Fluid.
CONDY'S FLUID CO., Berners Road, London.

DUBLIN BAKERY TRADE.

THREATENED STRIKE NEXT SATURDAY.

MASTER BAKERS' COMPLAINTS.

Mr. John P. MacAvin, Secretary of the Dublin Master Bakers' Committee, made a statement last evening with regard to the threatened strike in the bakery trade. The position, he said, had already been made known to the public, but could be briefly restated as follows:—

In the first instance, it was essential to make it clear to the public that the bakery trade was not, and never had been, subsidised by the Government. It was really the Ministry of Food that was subsidised by the Government, to enable the Ministry to put the millers in a position to sell flour at less than the cost of production. When the 9d. loaf was instituted in September, 1917, it was represented at once to the Food Controller that Ireland was at a disadvantage, as a considerable proportion of the flour required had to be imported from England and elsewhere, and was subject to heavy charges for freight, and that no allowance for this charge was made in the matter of fixing the price of flour and the regulation price of the loaf. No notice was taken of this protest, and shortly afterwards, in October, 1917, demands were made by all grades of their employés for large increases in wages and reduction in hours. Unable to meet these demands, the matter was referred to the Food Controller.

Nothing having been done, and as there was every prospect of a settlement on the 1st inst., the Lord Mayor city, the Lord Mayor intervened, and, as a result, Mr. Duke, the then Chief Secretary, and the Master Bakers' Union agreed to be authorised by the Food Controller to inform them that, if they consented to arbitration with their men, an investigation of the working cost would be made, and that if the case was proved, and relief was necessary, it would be given.

Arbitration was agreed to, and resulted in heavy additional working charges. Fuel, wages, and other materials advanced considerably in price, and the necessity for relief was fully proved on investigation. Nevertheless, it took three months' deliberation before a partial relief was given, in the shape of a licence to charge an additional 1d. on the 4lb. loaf, declared null. This, of course, only covered the current period, when it began to operate, and made no compensation for the loss sustained during the previous eight months.

Immediately afterwards further demands were received from the workers in August, 1918, before the additional 1d. had been charged to the public. The master bakers intimated that they would pay the additional charges. The matter was the subject of negotiations with Lord Granard, Chairman of the Food Council, and subsequently with Mr. Hogan, M.P. He promised, in a letter dated August 9th, 1918, that if, on investigation, it was shown that additional relief was required, he would find a solution, and there was no definite evidence given that excessive charges had been made. On the other hand it was made evident that distributors do not in all cases share this confidence.

The Committee consider it obvious that a system which creates virtual monopolies and controls prices is always in danger of abuse, and they are confirmed in this view by a survey of the operations of such combinations in this country and other countries, of which the American Meat Trust is an illustration.

They are agreed that it is desirable to include in the United Kingdom machinery for the investigation of the operation of monopolies, trusts, and combines, such as the Federal Trade and other tribunals created for that purpose in the U.S.A. and some British Colonies. These associations and combines are rapidly increasing in this country, and may soon exercise a paramount control over all important branches of British trade.

As the mistrust with which the public undoubtedly views their action is due largely to the failure to publish information, and socially, the Committee think that means should be provided whereby the fullest information as to the activities of trade associations may be available to the public, and complaints promptly and thoroughly investigated.

They recommend that it shall be made the duty of the Board of Trade, or whatever department may be substituted for the Department of Trade and Commerce, to obtain this information, and annually to present a report to Parliament, giving particulars of the rise and development of such organisations, and also to make a preliminary inquiry into any complaints which may be made with regard to their existence or actions.

If the information obtainable should be insufficient to enable the Board of Trade to discharge these duties, and there is *prima facie* evidence that the public interest is seriously adversely affected, they are empowered to apply to a tribunal for an order to the companies to produce such information as may be specified, or refer the whole matter to the tribunal for investigation and report. This tribunal is to consist of a person of legal qualifications as permanent chairman, and not less than two, or more than seven, other members selected to serve him from time to time, and appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, after considering nominations made by representative trade organisations, the co-operative movement and trade unions, with power to make orders of the kind mentioned above and to carry out the investigations, adopting such measures as it may consider necessary to elicit the facts. When it is proved that any injurious public detriment has been or has been committed, the facts relevant to the public offence shall be published immediately, and the Attorney-General of the Board of Trade to whom the tribunal shall make recommendations as to State action for the remedying of any evil.

The report is signed by the whole Committee, but there is an *addendum* by Messrs. J. H. Holborn, W. H. Wheeler, and Hilton, who feel that, while they do not disagree with the proposals made in the main report, they fall far short of what will be necessary in order to guard the public interest.

At the request of the Committee, Mr. John Hilton, the Secretary, has issued a most comprehensive study of trade organisations and combinations, based upon the evidence given and documents laid before the Committee, of which this is bound with the report. It shows the causes leading to the formation of combinations, and explains their various types, their extent and significance, their achievements and dangers. Against these dangers—the irrational safeguards, such as collateral and potential competition, the necessity for keeping a good name, foreign competition, etc., which in their exercise or power of restraint in some cases, are, nevertheless, inadequate.

There are also some special cases and aspects of combination which call for notice, such as the system of Deferred Rebates, the Tying Clause System of leasing machinery, and the sale of imports controlled by combinations abroad. Finally, Mr. Hilton inquired into the various ways by which the community can safeguard itself against the abuse of monopolistic power.

Some notes as to the Law relating to Combinations, prepared by Sir John Macdonell, and a memorandum on Industrial Combinations, by Mr. Percy Ashley, are also included.

SINN FEIN PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM CORK ASYLUM.

A Sinn Fein prisoner named John Moylan, of Newmarket, who had been recently kept in solitary confinement in Cork Jail, and who, it was stated, became mentally affected, and was removed to the District Lunatic Asylum, jumped over a hedge while taking exercise with other patients yesterday afternoon and disappeared. A prolonged search for him proved fruitless. He had been arrested on a charge of making a seditious speech at Cullen, and was sentenced by a courtmartial to imprisonment.

ACTION AGAINST AN IRISH SOLICITOR.

In the King's Bench Division, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Lawrence, before a common jury, further heard the case in which Mr. Richard Moloney, who until recently was a solicitor in Tipperary, was sued by Mr. Maurice Ahearn, of Wood Green, London, to recover £749, due on an agreement, by which the defendant agreed to pay £4,000 to the interest of the plaintiff in a certain secret glazing process. The money was said to be owing on certain I.O.U.'s. The defendant alleges that the agreement was induced by misrepresentation, and he claims its rescission and the repayment of money already advanced in connection with a project to exploit this invention. The plaintiff denied the misrepresentation alleged.

Further cross-examined now by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., Mr. Moloney said that it was true that he told the plaintiff he had wealthy merchants in Ireland at the back of him. He had many good friends in Ireland.

Counsel—Were they going to help you? I have not asked them; but he said that after the signing of the agreement to buy the plaintiff out he did take certain preliminary steps towards the formation of a company. He did not say to Mr. Ahearn about this stage that he feared difficulty in finding the working capital. Mr. Ahearn was to provide it all along.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the claim and counter-claim, with costs.

THE BATH FOR TIRED, ACHING, OR TENDER FEET
To obtain immediate relief bathe the feet in water containing a few drops of "CONDY'S FLUID."
All Offensive Odour instantly disappears.
Of all Chemists. 1/3 & 2/- ; 3/- & 5/6.
Insist on having Condy's Fluid.
CONDY'S FLUID CO., Berners Road, London.

THE CORK BAKERS' STRIKE.

No change took place in the Cork bakery dispute yesterday. Every effort is being made to relieve the situation; and four bakeries, which have not been closed, are being kept open. The Committee of Conciliation are patiently for hours on the chance of purchasing a loaf. The supply of bread to the Cork Board of Guardians commenced yesterday under the direction of the Operative Bakers' Society. Two vans are employed, and 1,200 loaves, and it helped in a small measure to relieve the distress in the poorer quarters of the city. Master bakers were again arraigned yesterday in placing returns before Mr. R. F. Starkie, R.M., with a view to obtaining a fresh assessment of the Irish Food Commission on the price of the 4lb. loaf from sixpence to tenpence.

IRISH MILLING TRADE DISPUTE.

As a result of an arbitration conducted by Professor Baillie at the offices of the Dublin Port and Docks Board, the demand of the carters engaged in the flour milling industry in Ireland for the extension of the 42-hour week to Ireland, as in England, has been conceded to men on weekly rates. As regards those paid on tonnage rates, which affect only four firms in Dublin, no decision has been made in the award for an experimental period of six weeks during which Mr. W. H. Wheeler will report as to what extent the conditions affect such men, so that the necessary adjustments can be made in the rates per ton. Mr. Baillie held a sitting at the Ministry of Labour, Lord Edward street, yesterday morning in connection with the grist milling carters, the four Tralee firms in which all of which the hands went on strike. The interpretation of the award was in favour of the men, and the general strike, and work is to be resumed to-day. Professor Baillie has undertaken to communicate with firms concerned in a number of cases in which awards have not been complied with.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

BRUTAL TREATMENT IN TURKEY.

Major Earl Winterton, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked if the Secretary for War whether he was aware that some discontent was being caused amongst officers and other ranks of British prisoners of war returned from Turkey at the slowness in bringing to justice the Turkish officers and civilians who were responsible for gross brutality to British prisoners in Turkey, and if he could make a statement on the subject.

Captain Guest said that he was not in a position to make a statement. The charges had, however, been presented to the Turkish Government, and a further communication on the subject was now awaited from the military authorities at Constantinople.

Major Earl Winterton asked whether some of this brutality was witnessed by himself and other persons, and whether the people responsible were German officers of high degree, who subsequently escaped.

Captain Guest said that he would have further enquiries made into the matter.

ETON'S SOLDIER SONS.

Eton welcomed some of her distinguished soldier sons yesterday, and thanked them for their war service.

General Plumer said that Eton had played a part in the war worthy of herself. He took pride to be a wizard to know what there were troublous times ahead, which would call for service.

General Rawlinson declared that the art of playing the game and the habit of discipline acquired at Eton had helped to win the war.

He were a magnificent vindication of our public school system. Being a gentleman was the priceless heritage learned from Mother Eton. "Don't swank," he counselled.

General Byng said that the Empire looked to Eton to provide leaders.

SLANDERING THE ARMY.

Earl Winterton, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked what action had been taken in regard to the circulation of reflections on the honour of our troops in Egypt.

Captain Guest said that in consequence of the circulation of documents containing a number of mendacious statements concerning alleged outrages by our troops in Egypt, a search was made by the police on Monday in a room in the Imperial Hotel rented by an Egyptian. Copies of such documents were seized, and were being examined by the Director of Public Prosecutions. No arrests were made.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks—Was anyone found?

Captain Guest—No arrests were made.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

The Grand Council of the Primrose League yesterday elected the Earl of Clarendon as Chancellor.

SINN FEINER ARRESTED AT ENNISKERRY

Alfred Hitch Anderson was arrested yesterday morning at Enniskerry on a warrant for unlawful assembly in Sligo. He has been removed under escort to Sligo.

ADDITIONAL POLICE IN TIPPERARY.

Large forces of additional police have been drafted into Tipperary within the past few days.

OLD IRISH LITERATURE.

THE "COLLOQUY WITH THE ANCIENTS."

The third, and concluding, lecture of the series on "Some Medieval Irish Lore" was delivered by Dr. Douglas Hyde, LL.D., at Alexandra College, Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, yesterday afternoon. In the preceding discourses, which were under the auspices of the Margaret Stokes Memorial Lectures, Dr. Hyde dealt with Irish saints and their love of various birds and beasts, and with Irish bird and beast lore.

Sir Plunket Barton presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said that he should like to take the opportunity of congratulating the Governing Body of the College and the Principal, Miss White, on having given them and many of the public the pleasure of that course of lectures by Professor Douglas Hyde. He should like to take the opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of Miss Margaret Stokes. He could not help thinking, although it might be an impertinence for an old man like him to lecture young ladies, that the life of Miss Margaret Stokes was an object-lesson for every young lady—(applause)—the extraordinary happiness to herself and others that every woman acquires by having cultivated her mind, and cultivated a taste for art, literature, and learning when she was at the delightful stage which the students of Alexandra College were in to-day. (Applause and laughter.) That was the work the Royal Board of Guardians commenced yesterday under the direction of the Operative Bakers' Society. Two vans are employed, and 1,200 loaves, and it helped in a small measure to relieve the distress in the poorer quarters of the city. Master bakers were again arraigned yesterday in placing returns before Mr. R. F. Starkie, R.M., with a view to obtaining a fresh assessment of the Irish Food Commission on the price of the 4lb. loaf from sixpence to tenpence.

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LUNATIC ASYLUM FINANCE.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO SHARE THE BURDEN.

A Conference of delegates from the Committees of Management of County and District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland was held yesterday in the Mansion House, Dublin, to consider (a) capitation grant in respect of pauper lunatics; and (b) the question of wages and hours of duty of asylum attendants. The Conference was called by the County Councils' General Council, at the request of several Committees of Management.

Mr. P. J. O'Neill, Chairman of the General Council, presided.

Among the districts represented were:—Ballinasloe, Castlebar, Cork, Enniscorthy, Limerick, Mullingar, Richmond (Dublin), Armagh, Sligo, Londonderry, Letterkenny, Carlow, Clare, and Cavanmore.

The Chairman said that the burden that had been imposed upon the ratepayers of this country by reason of the enormous increase in the cost of maintaining the pauper lunatics had become well nigh insupportable. Those who were responsible for the demands on the ratepayers, as well as for the maintenance of the institutions, had come together to take counsel as to how best relief could be secured from the burden imposed upon the ratepayers. The reasons which led up to the increased cost were mainly due to the war and its consequences. The Government had, in the past, recognised that it had some obligation to contribute to the cost of keeping and maintaining the pauper lunatics. The Government had many years ago, when everything was far cheaper than it was to-day, fixed the capitation grant at 6d. per week. At no time was that grant sufficient to support the patients. Notwithstanding the inadequacy of that allowance, the Government, about the year 1911, informed the asylum authorities that that allowance could no longer be maintained, owing to the Local Taxation Account having become insolvent. There was a tremendous outcry against the proposed reduction of the grant. Many deputations waited upon our Chief Secretary after another with the object of having the grant restored and increased, and the answer invariably was that the time was inopportune to approach the Treasury on the question. Since then the Government had made many radical changes, but it had not profited the day or the hour on which the Treasury would be prepared to hear the just and equitable claims of this country for this financial relief. (Hear, hear). If the Government refused to redeem its obligation with regard to the subvention in respect of the asylums those who were responsible for the management of the institutions would be obliged to take some other course of action with regard to their management. (Hear hear.) It was quite possible that if the Government proved obdurate with regard to the claims the Committees would hand over the institutions to the Government and say: "You take charge of them yourselves." (Hear, hear.) Asylum authorities had rendered themselves responsible for big loans that were required for buildings some time ago, when the Treasury was asked to forego payment of the interest on these loans, the Managing Committees were met with a point-blank refusal. The following year (1918) Money was produced with very little difficulty. Money was never so plentiful as at present with any degree of certainty was that the existing condition of things could not remain much longer. Something, in fact, had got to be found. (Hear, hear.) The cost of food and clothing had increased by more than 100 per cent. In the case of that and also of others, the Government was indebted to the asylum authorities in Ireland for the difference between the amount of the original 4s. per capita grant, and that which they would have paid out of the insolvent Local Taxation Account. (Hear, hear.) The Government should be called upon, at any rate, to discharge that liability—(hear, hear)—and at the same time revise the capitation grant. (Hear, hear.) The demand was a fair and legitimate one, and it should be met by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The demands of labour, too, had been insistent, and had added to the cost of running the asylums.

Mr. M'Neice (Limerick) said that two years ago they brought their difficulties in regard to the capitation grant under the notice of the then Lord Lieutenant, and he pointed out that it was a question of amending legislation—that there was no power, as the law stood to increase the grant. It behoved them all to find some way to establish their just claim. Four shillings at the time the Local Government Act was passed represented about 50 per cent. of their expenditure, while at present they only received 20 per cent. of their expenditure.

Mr. O'Neill (Londonderry) thought the justice of their demand was so manifest that it required very few words to impress it upon any honest person dealing with the finances of the country. When the capitation grant was fixed at 4s., conditions were totally different from what they are to-day. In their asylum alone the expenditure was four times greater than what it was when the capitation grant was fixed. It was, self-evident that the same conditions prevailed in other asylums, and that it would be impossible to manage asylums if the Government did not do their duty.

Mr. Long (Londonderry) thought that the Government should be asked to defray the entire cost of pauper lunatics. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Higgins (Castlebar) said that in 1910 the total cost of running the Castlebar Asylum was £17,243. The capitation grant was £6,998, and the weekly cost per patient was 7s. 7d. The estimate for 1919 was £11,742; the capitation grant was £6,900 and the weekly cost per patient had risen to 12s. 6d.

Rev. J. O'Doherty (Letterkenny) said that the proposal to hand over the asylums to the Government was a bad one. It might mean that the institutions would then be run by civil servants. English and Scotch people might be sent over to do the work. He thought that the demand should be for at least 10s. per head.

Messrs. McDonnell (Tuam), Corcoran (Cork), and Bolger (Enniscorthy) supported a demand for 10s.

On the motion of Mr. B. E. O'Neill (Londonderry), seconded by Mr. J. A. Long (Londonderry), the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this All-Ireland Conference of Delegates from Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums demands—(1) that the accumulated amount of the deficiency in the amount of the capitation grant of 4s. and the interest thereon of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account be immediately made good to the Asylum Authorities; (2) that in view of the enormous increase in the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, the capitation grant be at once increased to a sum equivalent to half the gross cost, including capital charges, of each patient under his residence, or that shall in the future be in residence in the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

The following were appointed a deputation to place the matter before the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary:—Messrs. A. Ennis (Chairman, Standing Committee on Legislation, County Councils), Cork; M. Long (Londonderry Asylum), Desmond (Cork), McDonnell (Ballinasloe), Simon Clare (Limerick), Corcoran (Cork), Bolger (Enniscorthy), Alderman Corrigan (Dublin), Rev. J. Clancy (Ennis), Dr. Eagenal Harvey (R.M.S., Clonmel), Tuit (Monaghan), M. O'Shaughnessy (Ennis), O'Doherty (Letterkenny), Dr. Russell (Castlebar), B. Hart (Sligo and Ballinrobe), H. D. Armstrong (Armagh), Rev. P. Rossiter (Enniscorthy), Right Rev. Dr. Gregg (Kilkenny), Corcoran (Youghal Auxiliary), Dr. Martin (Londonderry), Dr. O'C. Donegan (Richmond), the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and P. J. O'Neill.

The next business before the Conference was the consideration of the wages and hours of duty of asylum attendants.

The Chairman said he thought that, as these hours and duties, as well as the rates of remuneration, differed in different institutions, the question would better be considered by a committee.

The Conference then went into Committee, and the remainder of the proceedings were conducted in private.

OBITUARY.

LADY PAGET.

News reached London yesterday afternoon of the death of Lady Arthur Paget, wife of General Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Lady Paget left London in the middle of April on a visit to Paris. Some five or six days ago she was taken ill with influenza, and succumbed yesterday afternoon to pneumonia. Lady Paget was the daughter of the late Mr. Farran Stevens, of New York.

SECOND LIEUTENANT E. H. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieutenant Eric Hume Robertson, born on 10th May, 1898, was the elder son of Hume Robertson, 26 Porchester terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., formerly of Monkstown, County Dublin, and grandson of the late Albert Montgomery Ward, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Dublin. Educated at Monkstown Park School, County Dublin, and Dean Close School, Cheltenham, he obtained a high place at the Entrance Examination to Sandhurst in February, 1916; and, on leaving in October, he was gazetted to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He joined his regiment in Cork early in November, going to France to the 1st Battalion a month later. He was wounded and was invalided home in the spring of 1917. Returning to France in August, he was subsequently attached to 46th Trench Mortar Battery, with which he was serving at Lempire, near Epehy, "where he put up a most heroic resistance" in the first German onrush on 21st March, 1918, when he was reported missing. It is known that he was dangerously wounded when a German prisoner, and, on the absence of further information, his death is now officially presumed. His Colonel writes:—"His bad conduct splendid work with the battalion, and was a very promising officer, with a successful military career before him."

FEMALE WRITING ASSISTANTS, G.P.O. Result announced of the recent examination: Miss V. Mcloney successful. Prepared by Rose College, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

Fashionable Intelligence

The Duc d'Orléans has left London for the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's condition is unchanged.

Viscount and Viscountess Downe have returned to Dingley, Market Harborough, from Wykeham Abbey, Yorks.

Viscountess Masserene and Ferrard has returned to 55 Eaton place, London, from Antrim Castle, and will be there till the end of July.

Lady Maxwell and Miss Maxwell have returned from York to 7 Grosvenor place, London, where Lieutenant-General Sir John Maxwell will join them on relinquishing the Northern Command at the end of this month.

Major-General and Mrs. E. J. Cooper have returned to Dunboden Park, Westmeath, from London.

Captain J. Fox, M.C., Veterinary Surgeon, having been demobilised, is now in residence at the Club House Hotel, Navan.

Dr. R. Dancer Pursefoy has left town for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Hasell have left Cashel, Connemara, Co. Galway, and will reside in future at No. 7 Orwell Park, Rathgar.

Gentlemen's Dustproof Coats in smart styles for summer wear are now ready for inspection at Scott & Co.'s, Grafton street.

Our Millinery Buyer, Hosiery, Glove, and Fancy Buyers have returned from the London Markets with all the Latest Fashions.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South George's street.

The Imperial Visit to Ireland. Their Majesties' Garden Party—Mr. Clarke Barry's famous Orchestra (Dublin) played during the afternoon.—Gaiety Restaurant, July 22nd, 1911.

The Siberian Fur Co., Grafton street, store many years ago, when everything was far cheaper than it was to-day, fixed the capitation grant at 6d. per week. At no time was that grant sufficient to support the patients. Notwithstanding the inadequacy of that allowance, the Government, about the year 1911, informed the asylum authorities that that allowance could no longer be maintained, owing to the Local Taxation Account having become insolvent. There was a tremendous outcry against the proposed reduction of the grant. Many deputations waited upon our Chief Secretary after another with the object of having the grant restored and increased, and the answer invariably was that the time was inopportune to approach the Treasury on the question. Since then the Government had made many radical changes, but it had not profited the day or the hour on which the Treasury would be prepared to hear the just and equitable claims of this country for this financial relief. (Hear, hear). If the Government refused to redeem its obligation with regard to the subvention in respect of the asylums those who were responsible for the management of the institutions would be obliged to take some other course of action with regard to their management. (Hear hear.) It was quite possible that if the Government proved obdurate with regard to the claims the Committees would hand over the institutions to the Government and say: "You take charge of them yourselves." (Hear, hear.) Asylum authorities had rendered themselves responsible for big loans that were required for buildings some time ago, when the Treasury was asked to forego payment of the interest on these loans, the Managing Committees were met with a point-blank refusal. The following year (1918) Money was produced with very little difficulty. Money was never so plentiful as at present with any degree of certainty was that the existing condition of things could not remain much longer. Something, in fact, had got to be found. (Hear, hear.) The cost of food and clothing had increased by more than 100 per cent. In the case of that and also of others, the Government was indebted to the asylum authorities in Ireland for the difference between the amount of the original 4s. per capita grant, and that which they would have paid out of the insolvent Local Taxation Account. (Hear, hear.) The Government should be called upon, at any rate, to discharge that liability—(hear, hear)—and at the same time revise the capitation grant. (Hear, hear.) The demand was a fair and legitimate one, and it should be met by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The demands of labour, too, had been insistent, and had added to the cost of running the asylums.

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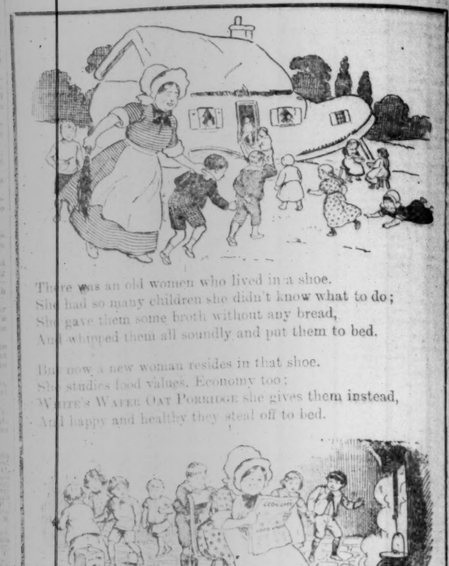
On the motion of Mr. B. E. O'Neill (Londonderry), seconded by Mr. J. A. Long (Londonderry), the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this All-Ireland Conference of Delegates from Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums demands—(1) that the accumulated amount of the deficiency in the amount of the capitation grant of 4s. and the interest thereon of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account be immediately made good to the Asylum Authorities; (2) that in view of the enormous increase in the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, the capitation grant be at once increased to a sum equivalent to half the gross cost, including capital charges, of each patient under his residence, or that shall in the future be in residence in the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

The following were appointed a deputation to place the matter before the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary:—Messrs. A. Ennis (Chairman, Standing Committee on Legislation, County Councils), Cork; M. Long (Londonderry Asylum), Desmond (Cork), McDonnell (Ballinasloe), Simon Clare (Limerick), Corcoran (Cork), Bolger (Enniscorthy), Alderman Corrigan (Dublin), Rev. J. Clancy (Ennis), Dr. Eagenal Harvey (R.M.S., Clonmel), Tuit (Monaghan), M. O'Shaughnessy (Ennis), O'Doherty (Letterkenny), Dr. Russell (Castlebar), B. Hart (Sligo and Ballina), H. D. Armstrong (Armagh), Rev. P. Rossiter (Enniscorthy), Right Rev. Dr. Gregg (Kilkenny), Corcoran (Youghal Auxiliary), Dr. Martin (Londonderry), Dr. O'C. Donegan (Richmond), the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and P. J. O'Neill.

The next business before the Conference was the consideration

NURSERY RHYMES
"White"-washed—III.



There was an old women who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;
She gave them some broth without any bread,
And whipped them all soundly and put them to bed.

But now a new woman resides in that shoe.
She studies food values. Economy too?
She knows WHITE'S WATER OAT PORRIDGE she gives them instead,
And happy and healthy they steal off to bed.

WHITE, TOMKINS, & COURAGE, LTD.,
Belfast Dublin Cork.

"ERASMIC" Shaving Stick.

A choice soap for the élite.
Does not dry on the face.

PARIS. "ERASMIC" Perfumers. 13 New Bond St. LONDON. MOSCOW.

COURTMARTIAL IN CORK.

THE ATTACK ON CLARE POLICEMEN.

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.

DRILLERS SENT TO JAIL.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Special Day, Evening, and Correspondence Classes working at SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's green, Dublin.—(Adv.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

The inaugural meeting of a Cinemotor van, which has been arranged to take place this week in the province, was held on Monday in the Mansion House, Dublin, Sir Bryce Ronaldshay, Mr. R. S. Maddock, D.L., pointed out the necessity for the war in great thrift movements. He said that they had not won the war, that awful responsibility and that the security of the future of Civilisation was better to-day. Let them not imagine that they could be saved in a moment. He implored the Government to carry out to the full the pledges they had given with confidence for housing, but the town of Dublin ought to know that they could not advance her to drive him to the Dublin, and she refused to do so, giving as her reason that the cottages of that type. She was built at 2 o'clock in the hotel very much the worse for drink.

Lieutenant Ackroyd and Constable Farrell mentioned Miss Paul as to the modesty of a cyclist.

Mr. Thomas Pow, commercial traveller, reply to Mr. Wynne, swore that he saw the accused alongside Miss Paul's car, and he was sober.

The accused swore that he took a few drinks, but denied that he was drunk, and he, also, denied the assault.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

THE CORK EXPLOSION.

DEATH OF AN INJURED MAN.

Michael Tobin, draper's assistant, one of the persons injured in the explosion in the boom in Grattan street, Cork, died in the Mercy Hospital, Cork, yesterday, where he had been under treatment for shocking injuries. There is no trace of the whereabouts of Timothy Hegarty, another victim of the explosion, who had been living in the North Infirmary, Cork, in a critical state, and was rescued late last Friday night by a band of armed men, who held up the hospital.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.

The Chicago Board of Trade have limited the amount to be dealt in corn to 200,000 bushels at 6c per bushel.

WHEAT on spot dull. No. 2 red white or hard, No. 2 hard winter spot, nominal; No. 3 hard winter spot, 6c. to 10c. up, and No. 3 red winter, 6c. to 10c. up, and No. 3 red winter, 6c. to 10c. up, and No. 3 red winter

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES,
AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.

TUESDAY NEXT, 27TH MAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NO. 63 DARTMOUTH SQUARE, LEESON PARK.

Lease 500 years. Head Rent (adjusted) £5 17s. per annum. A desirable Modern House, conveniently situated containing drawingroom, diningroom, morning room, four lamily bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, w.c., kitchen, scullery, greenhouse, outside w. c. &c., gardens front and rear. Possession can be had by giving three months notice.

Messrs. ALEXANDER BELL & SONS, Solicitors, 27 Molesworth street.

14 RUTLAND SQUARE.

A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE, ON THE BEST SIDE OF RUTLAND SQUARE.
HELD FOR EVER, SUBJECT TO THE NOMINAL RENT OF £8 17s. 3d. PER ANNUM.
THE PRIVATE or PROFESSIONAL RESIDENCE known as 14 RUTLAND SQUARE. The frontage to Rutland Square is about 33 feet and the depth from front to rear about 210 feet. Four stories over basement storey, containing eleven apartments; drawingroom ceilings painted in oils, said to be by Angelica Kauffman. Good rear, large coach-house and stable.

The premises are at present let to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department during such time as the exigencies of the public service should require, at the monthly rent of £19 15s. 10d., equalling £235 a year. The premises at present used as portion of the Army Pay Office.

For full particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHN L. SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, Suffolk street.

McCABE'S ESTATE.
RICHVIEW, SYDENHAM ROAD.

A HANDSOME DETACHED RESIDENCE, HELD FOR 96 YEARS FROM 1859, SUBJECT TO £5 PER ANNUM
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. A BRIGHT, LIGHTSOME, EASILY-KEPT HOUSE.

RICHVIEW, SYDENHAM ROAD, CORNER OF KILMACUD ROAD, DUNDRUM.

Held under Lease for 96 years from 25th March, 1859, subject to £5 per annum. Detached, elevated and healthful position. Handsome building, two storeys (no basement), containing entrance hall, 2 drawingrooms communicating by folding doors, with large and handsome geometrical staircase, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c. water, separate w.c.), tiled kitchen, scullery, pantries, &c.; walled-in garden, &c.; gas and Varley water.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Orders to View iron Auctioneers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. RYAN and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, 35 St. Stephen's Green, N.

FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY.
3 FORTFIELD TERRACE, UPPER RATHMINES.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK. DELIVERY AFTER SALE.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 110 GRAFTON ST.

UNITED STATES NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT,
SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
THURSDAY, 29TH MAY, AT 11.30 A.M.,
AND FOLLOWING DAY IF NECESSARY,

IMPORTANT FINAL AUCTION SALE
OF THE VALUABLE

EQUIPMENT, MOTOR TRANSPORT, AND ARISINGS,

REMOVED TO THE DEPOT FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE FROM THE VARIOUS AVIATION STATIONS IN IRELAND, INCLUDING AMERICAN X.M.C.A. PROPERTIES.

Three Tons "Tyler" MOTOR LORRY, 2 "Rainier" (15 cwt.) MOTOR TRUCKS, 2 "Ford" MOTOR CARS. 6 "Indian" MOTOR CYCLE COMBINATIONS, Spare Parts, New and Second-hand Tyres, "Gaumont" CINEMATOGRAPH, 4 H.P. PETROL ENGINES, direct coupled to DYNAMO, Heavy Chain Cable, New and Old Manilla Ropes, 100 Combustible Heating Stoves, Galley Cooking Ranges, Fuel Kitchens, Food Boilers, 350 Rolls Rubberoid Roofing, 5 Tons Wire and Screen Nails, 17 CWT. PLATFORM WEIGHBRIDGE, Portable 3-inch Forges, Steam and Water Tanks, Brass and Iron Gate Valves, Junctions, Bends and Fittings, G. I. Piping, 3 Tons Galvanised Corrugated Sheeting, Large Quantity of MAGNETOS and IGNITION, 2 CONEY PATENT LIGHT RAILWAY BOGIES, with 11 Tilting Bodies, Railway Track, 600 Rubber Wading Boots, Pick Axes, Tools, Targets, Cranes, Chevron Tar Mixer, 2 Tons Fig Lead, Telescopic Ladders, Portable Building Window Sashes and Sashes, about 2 Tons Planks, and Miscellaneous Gear.

FURNITURE, &c.—400 New and almost New Combination Single Bedsteads, complete; 150 Pillows, 200 Wool Blankets and Down Quilts, Linoleum, Mats, 250 Window, Upholstered, Dining, Office Revolving, and Tilting Chairs; Oak and Mahogany Knee-hole Writing and Typist Tables, 11 BRIEF AND LETTER SIZE FILING CABINETS, AND 3 REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, Filing Cabinets, Glass, China, Cullinaries, Cutlery, "Consul" Patent AMERICAN MARBLE SODA FOUNTAIN, 4 "HILEY" 3-ROLL MANGLES, Sale Tables and APPOINTMENTS, 2 UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS, Dressing Cabinets, with Swing Mirrors, Dresser Cabinets, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, DEED SAFES, &c., as per Catalogue, price 2s., to be had from the Officer Commanding U.S. Naval Aviation Stations, Ireland, 10 Sackville street, Dublin; or

W. P. GRAY & MACDOWELL, LIMITED,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO U.S. NAVY IN IRELAND.
40 CHICHESTER STREET, BELFAST.
WIRES—"REALISE, BELFAST." PHONE 99.

HAZLEY & COMPANY.
AUCTIONS EFFICIENTLY CONDUCTED.
HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED WITH LEAST POSSIBLE EXPENSES.
HOUSE PROPERTY SOLD IN ANY DIRECTION.
FURNITURE SALES PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE CAREFULLY MADE.
RENTS COLLECTED AND PROPERTY MANAGED.

HAZLEY & COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1852)
AUCTION OFFICES, CARYSFORT BUILDINGS, BLACKROCK.
SOLE PROPRIETOR - - ARTHUR H. KELLY, J.P.

WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 12 O'CLOCK
45 MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK.

MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. will SELL BY AUCTION, the entire Capital Household Furniture and Effects, embracing choice Upright Pianoforte, in handsome walnut case; elegant Wall and Ornamental Marble Clocks; Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Diningroom Suite in leather, Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, Fine Brussels, Rosewood Inlaid Centre Table, Walnut Coal Vase, Feather Cushions, Antique and Modern Bookcase, Cabinets, Rugs, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Gas Brackets, Carved Oak Hall Stand, with bevelled mirror back, superior Walnut Sideboard with lofty mirrored back, Fluted Ware, Lace and Plush Curtains, Holland Window Blinds, Occasional Tables, Mahogany Door Wardrobe, Duchesse Dressing Tables, Marble Washstands, Wash Sets, Walnut Wood Bedroom Tables, Bedside and Single Brass-mounted, Wooden, and Japanese Bedsteads, Wire and Flock Mattresses, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillows, Kitchen Dresser, Deal Tables, Patent Knife Boxes, Dinner Delph, Lawn Mower, Garden Requisites, Kitchen and other effects, all of which will be on view up to hour of sale.

HAZLEY & COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
BLACKROCK.

EGAN & CO.
WILL HOLD AN AUCTION OF
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE
AT 7 LOWER PEMBROKE STREET
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), MAY 21st,

Comprising—Drawingroom and Bedroom Suites, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Bedroom Chairs, Pedestals, Commodes, superior All-Brass Beds, Black and Brass Beds, Brass and Single Hair Mattresses, Sideboards, Tables, Whatnots, Couches, Armchairs, Hall Stands, Hall Chairs, Oil Paintings and Prints, Kitchen Tables and Dresser, Preserving Pans, Boat-shape Frame, Harness, Saddles, Cycles, etc., etc.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Terms—Cash. Lots, 10/- each. Auction Fees.
On View Today (Tuesday), 10 to 2, and To-morrow (Wednesday) morning 10 to 12.30.

1,000 STORE CATTLE,
150 EWES & LAMBS AND STORE HOGS,
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
Lairage comprises:
450 AGED BULLOCKS and HEIFERS.
170 ANGUS, HEREFORD, and POLLY BULLOCKS and HEIFERS.
220 BULLOCKS and HEIFERS, 24 to 2
150 STRIPPER COWS.
10 CALVED and IN-CALF COWS.

The principal entrants are:—Colonel Gunnese, J. S. Jolley, J. D. Attrill, Mather, Capt. Gaisford St. Lawrence, R. E. Bayly, Dr. Scriven, Mrs. Kinsella, D. Curran, Miss Aylmer, Joseph Kettle, N. Reade, Mrs. Mary M. Murphy, A. Saunders, S. Henry, G. McElligott.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.
ANNUAL WOOL SALE, WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE.
WOOL SACKS FREE ON APPLICATION.
ROBERT CRAIGIE,
37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

BEAUTIFUL DEMESNE AND PASTURE LANDS,
TOGETHER WITH
GARDENS, LAWNS, GLASSHOUSES, Etc.,
26 ACRES IN ALL,
KNOWN AS
ABBEYLANDS, WHITEABBEY, BELFAST,
CONVENIENT TO WHITEABBEY STATION
(5 miles from Belfast Terminus of Midland Ry.),
Held in Fee-simple. Free from Rent.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the BELFAST PROPERTY MART, 37 ROYAL AVENUE, on FRIDAY, 30th day of May, 1919, at the hour of 12 noon.

THIS PARK WOULD MAKE A MAGNIFICENT SITE FOR A MANSION HOUSE, or could be easily divided and made into a most desirable Building Estate.

The situation is unsurpassed, with extensive views of Belfast Lough and surrounding country.

The Property, which has always been noted for its beautiful trees, rare flowering and other shrubs, is surrounded by a most substantial wall and is intersected with beautiful walks.

There are two Workers' Houses, together with large Conservatory and two ranges of Propagating Houses (as Stables).

For particulars as to Title, etc., apply to

CRAWFORD and LOCKHART, Solicitors, 4 Queen's Square, Belfast.

R. H. BOYD and MAGILL, Agents, 19 Arthur street, Belfast.

R. J. McCONNELL & CO.,
Auctioneers,
87 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 11 O'CLOCK.
GANLY, SONS & CO.
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN WOOL SALES.
OPENING AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE.
Consignments invited.

GANLY, SONS & CO.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
CO. CARLOW.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY of a fine Grazing and Tillage Farm of 319a. 2r. 0p. Statute measure, held from Irish Land Commission at the yearly rent of £300, subject to the Land Act, 1909. The Land is of the soundest possible description for cattle or tillage, and is in a high state of fertility. The houses were built: Dwellinghouse, bungalow type, fitted with hot and cold water, bathroom, etc.; also separate Bungalow of nine and double roof on farm; also magnificent out-offices, in centre of farm suitable, about two miles from large provincial town; 153a. under crop with barley and oats of superior quality; also 90 acres under first, second, and third year meadow and pasture. The land is well hedge on farm, also sheep swim bath, three houses on farm for workmen, and garden newly planted with fruit trees. Further particulars from

M. J. DOYLE & SONS,
Auctioneers,
BALTINGLASS, CO. WICKLOW

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

RESIDENTIAL FREEHOLD FARM.

THE LANDS comprise 42 Acreage about 80 Acres, and are held in Perpetuity under the Land Purchase Acts. The DWELLINGHOUSE is beautifully situated, and is a very substantially built, with large enclosed yard and good gardens. Also a suitable building, slated, and slated, and in first-class condition. The house is suitable for either large or small family. It is situate about a mile from a prosperous Northern town, where there are three weekly markets and a monthly fair. There are five national schools, and also high-class schools for boys and girls in the district. Owner going abroad. Full particulars on application. Address "Z 725, Farm," this office.

KING'S COUNTY.
BY PRIVATE TREATY.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, close to railway station, and only three miles from Athlone and Clara. Modernised House, but and cold water; good stabling, two workmen's houses. 380 Statute Acres, about 221 acres arable, 40 acres of timber, remainder lea, of which some is reclaimed and good grazing. For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

Messrs. A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors
Carrisbrooke Castle, Tullamore,
and Dame street, Dublin;
Or to WILLIAM SHAW, Auctioneer and Live Stock Agent, 149 North Circular road, Dublin.

LIVE STOCK, ETC., CONTD. (FROM PAGE 2).

HALF Bred Jersey Bull, well shaped, for Sale, 14 months old; sire, Beachfield Rufus.—Apply Mrs. Jersey Smithson Bull Calf for sale. Apply Townmore, Dunlavin.

RETRIEVER—Splendid Brown Curly Whelped Dog, 18 months old; thoroughly well broken; field and water; excellent watch, ever distemper; cheap.—Z1098, this office.

RED Terrier, good watch and ratter, ten months old; cheap.—Z 1099, this office.

TWO pure bred Anglo-Nubian Nanny Kids, this year and last, sired by imported Billy; Irish stock, in kid, for sale, all heavy milking strain, 16s., £2, £3 10s.—Porter Kent Ann, Carrickmines.

TWO young Goats, fine bodied, good milkers, £1 10s. each.—Apply Dyrin, Clonlara.

TWO Sucking Pigs for Sale. Apply Doyle, Clonlara Cottage.

WANTED, two fully trained Setters; state age, price, and if broken to shoot.—Z 1097, this office.

WANTED, two young Setters, 11 to 15 months old, not broken; pedigree and lowest price.—Z 1075, Setters," this office.

WANTED at once, a good sound Cheap Spaniel Dog, not broken requisite), both must be under 12 months old and thoroughly well-bred.—Gubbins, Warren, Kilford, Co. Wicklow.

WANTED, strong Thoroughbred Fox Terrier Dog, 9 months old.—Z 1115, Dog," this office.

WANTED, Thoroughbred Pointer Puppies, good size.—Meade, Dunah, Ballinlough.

TUITIONS AND SCHOLASTIC.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Lessons in French, German, Italian, by Native Teachers. Apply 26 Upper Baggot street.

ALL Professional Prelims. and University Entrances; also Civil Service Subjects.—Principal Lecturer, McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Sackville st., Dublin.

A Dublin Lady—Miss M'Neill, receives Resident Governess Gentlewoman; Protestant. 82, Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

COLLEGE Trained (London) Oral Teacher of the Deaf gives Lessons (1s) Reading and Speech, children and adults.—Z 864, Teacher," this office.

DRESSMAKING Thoroughly taught, Practical Method. Miss Brien, 3 Pembroke Cottages, Donnybrook. 18

EXPERIENCED Visiting Governess wants tuitions; usual English subjects, French Farisien; Music, Miss Brien, 3 Pembroke Cottages, Donnybrook.

EXPERIENCED young Protestant Gentlewoman desires engagement as Governess; young children preferred; excellent testimonials; willing to travel. Miss Hamilton, Rathmore, Naas.—Z 1077, Governess," this office.

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES,
THURSDAY, MAY 29TH.

VALUABLE FEE-SIMPLE GROUND RENTS.
ESTATE OF SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CUFFE BURTON, DECD. IN SEVEN LOTS.
£298 PER ANNUM, OUT OF D.B.C. PREMISES, DAME ST.
£37 12s. 6D. PER ANNUM, OUT OF PREMISES STONEYBATTER.
£401 15s. 6D. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE BY MESSRS. SWITZER & CO., OUT OF GRAFTON STREET.
RENT OUT OF 16 WEST STREET, DROGHEDA,
WITH VALUABLE REVERSION.
WOODFIELD, ROEBUCK, STANDING ON 5¼ ACRES. POSSESSION.
BANCROFT, MOUNT TALLANT AVENUE, TERENURE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. EVERY CONVENIENCE.
5 WARRENPOINT, CLONTARF. FAVOURITE POSITION.
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
BALLYMANUS, 23 BOTANIC ROAD, GLASNEVIN.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
82 HADDINGTON RD. COMFORTABLE HOUSE. ID. TRAM TO CITY.
12 MARLBOROUGH RD., DONNYBROOK, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
47, 48, 49 RANELAGH RD. HELD FOR EVER. GROUND RENT ONLY 18/6 PER ANNUM.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE FOREGOING PROPERTY WILL APPEAR IN NEXT SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES"

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

McMULLAN & CO.'S AUCTIONS.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
22 WATERLOO ROAD.

TO-DAY, at 22 WATERLOO ROAD, we will SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, THE VENDOR'S INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD. Held under lease from the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke for a term of 150 years from the 25th March, 1844, at the yearly adjusted rent of £8 14s. 6d.

Auction at 12 o'clock sharp. For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

W. A. McMULLAN, Solicitor, 3 South Frederick street; or to the Auctioneers.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS SALE OF THE HOUSE WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, as per particulars already advertised. Furniture Auction at 12.30 o'clock.

McMULLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 30 BACHELOR'S WALK.

AUCTION TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 22ND MAY.
13 MULGRAVE TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.,

Comprising—Upright Grand Piano, in walnut case, iron frame, &c., almost new; Settee, in tapestry; Wicker, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Pictures, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Sliding Table, Cabinets, Book Shelves, Bentwood Chairs, Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Pairs, Mirrors, Ware, Bedsteads and Bedding, Hall Stand, Table, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Sale 12 o'clock. Terms—Cash, and 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
On View Morning of Sale. Delivery afterwards.

JOHN THORNTON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, HOUSE AGENTS, &c.
PHONE 79. 46 UPPER GEORGE'S STREET, KINGSTOWN.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.

It is particularly requested that announcements for Saturday's Auction Columns from Provincial Auctioneers should reach the IRISH TIMES Office BY FIRST POST ON FRIDAY MORNING, otherwise Publication cannot be guaranteed.

THE MANAGER.

SOW the Best Reap the Best.

Mangels.
Drummond's Prize-winner Globe, 3/- per lb.
Drummond's Prize Long Red, 2/3 per lb.

Swedes.
Drummond's Challenger Purple Top, 3/6 per lb.
Drummond's Extra Improved, 3/3 per lb.

7 lbs. and upwards free by parcels post or rail for cash with order.

No Agents.

WINTER SHOW, BALLSBRIDGE.
DRUMMOND'S SWEDES
were awarded First Prize in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 & 1913 the last Show held. In the annals of the Royal Dublin Society, such a record has never been even approached.

W. Drummond & SONS, Ltd.,
57 & 58 Dawson St., Dublin

TUITIONS CONTINUED.

LADY wishes give Private Tuitions, French, German, the Land Purchase Acts. The DWELLINGHOUSE is beautifully situated, and is a very substantially built, with large enclosed yard and good gardens. Also a suitable building, slated, and slated, and in first-class condition. The house is suitable for either large or small family. It is situate about a mile from a prosperous Northern town, where there are three weekly markets and a monthly fair. There are five national schools, and also high-class schools for boys and girls in the district. Owner going abroad. Full particulars on application. Address "Z 725, Farm," this office.

LADY teaches Music, Pupils, distance Kingstown; terms moderate.—Z 1100, this office.

LADY desires Music Pupils, distance Kingstown; terms moderate.—Z 1101, this office.

LADY (Irish) recommends her Visiting Governess, Protestant, for Sale Agency; terms for agency, £1 per 1000.—Governess, this office.

LADY (Irish) recommends her Visiting Governess, Protestant, for Sale Agency; terms for agency, £1 per 1000.—Governess, this office.

MUSIC.—Pupils desired by Visiting Governess, Protestant; Training; Prospectus free.—109 Lower Mount street.

ORGANIST Tuesday Fleet, Singing Classes, Music a specialty. Address 10 Harcourt Church and Sacred Music, 4 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin.

PIANO.—Miss Tuohy, R.I.A.M., Gold Medallist, Dublin Training College, receives Pupils at 2 Cowper Villas, Rathgar.—See the Students' Concert at All Saints' Hall, Newtownpark, June 7th.

PIANO.—Miss Tuohy, R.I.A.M., Gold Medallist, Dublin Training College, receives Pupils at 2 Cowper Villas, Rathgar.—See the Students' Concert at All Saints' Hall, Newtownpark, June 7th.

YOUNG Lady, T.C., experienced, desires immediate Pupils; terms moderate.—Kinsington, highly qualified; certificates; Piano Theory; state salary.—Z 1040, this office.

FURNITURE
WAREHOUSED AND REMOVED
T. JOHNSTON AND SON, LTD.
Phone: Belfast, 441. 87 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

HUGGARD and Co.—House, Sell, Let; Investments; Rents Collected.—18 Eden Quay, Dublin.—T 12, 10

HOUSE, nicely situated, Kenilworth Park, to Let, unfurnished; five minutes from train; July and August; moderate.—Apply Box 70, Irish Times, Kingstown. 10

HOUSE to Let, Furnished, Belgrave square, from 15th July to 15th September; £11 to £15 per week.—Apply 2 Belgrave square. 9

LABOE Furnished House to Let, for July and August; moderate.—Apply Box 71, Irish Times office. 9

TO Let, unfurnished, well finished House, Ballsbridge neighbourhood; electric light, etc.—8 666, this office.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

FOR Sale, retail Grocery business, in good thorough fare, (lock optional); full particulars to genuine buyer.—Apply Box 72, Irish Times office.

FOR Sale as a going Concern, 4 high class and very respectable Dairies, doing a splendid trade in one of the principal thoroughfares in a city in the south of Ireland. For particulars apply to 106, Irish Times office, Cork.

WATCH, Clock, and Jeweller Business for Disposal.—Z 346, Business," this office. 9 10

PREMISES, TRAPPINGS, GRAZING

AN attractive Site for Sale, suitable for large semi or detached Residence, with Entrance Lodge, at Ailesbury Road, Ailesbury Avenue, New Wapping st., Dublin. A Frontage of about 200 feet, and a depth of about 150 feet part of town; held for ever; low rent. Sale, 20th May, at Batterbury, Auctioneers.

D. B.C. Premises, Dame st.—Profit Rent of £260 to be Sold, at Batterbury, Auctioneers.

DERMOT Grove, Clontarf—Profit Rent of £401 to be Sold, by Messrs. Switzer, Dame street.

DUCHESS Road, Inchicore—Profit Rent of £282 to be Sold, at Batterbury, Auctioneers.

FITZWILLIAM Square (south), 22, Let or Sell—Offices, 55 feet frontage; £1,200.

FURNISHED Cellar required at important Intermediate School, to commence work at end of August; salary £100, and residence; £110 after one year; knowledge of commercial subjects would be a recommendation.—Z 977, Master," this office.

MATHEMATICIAN Master required at important Intermediate School, to commence work at end of August; salary £200 non-resident and £100 resident.—Z 1078, Apply Master," this office.

NURSERY Governess, Wanted, Protestant, daily, 3 children, 3 to 7.—Z 0 990, Irish Times office, Rathmines.

PROTESTANT Teacher (Church of Ireland), French, general subjects, experienced, required immediately, Kingstown district; salary £110.—Apply Box 73, Irish Times office.

QUALIFIED first class Protestant Governess required for some months; 3 children, 12, 11, and 7 years; must be fond of children.—Apply Mrs. Boyd, Rose Hill, Mrs. Dixon, 53 Rose st, London.

SCHOOL Mistress wanted for Church of Ireland School; a lady play harmonium.—Shanley, Kilmacthomas, Waterford.

WANTED immediately, Nursery Governess (R.C.), to take charge of two children, 9 and 6; gentlewoman; essential; good needlewoman; salary £40 to £50, according to qualifications.—Apply, giving full particulars, to Miss Grant Lane, Carrickfergus, Coleraine.

WANTED, Governess, Protestant, for two boys, 6 and 4; French, Music, Dancing; state salary.—Mrs. McCalmont, Ashton, Robertstown, Co. Carlow; four miles Straffan Station.

WANTED, Protestant Governess, Co. Carlow; four children, resident; six hours subjects; musical; state salary.—Z 1094, this office.

WANTED for Enniscorthy, Protestant Governess, Gentlewoman, for two children; Mathematical Teacher; Protestant Governess for Kildare; Governess for Kingstown; fairly English; Governess Intermediate, with French; Governess for Dublin; Governess for Dublin; Governess for Dublin; good salaries to suitable teachers. Apply Teachers' Agency, Dublin.

WANTED, a few Grinds in Greek and Latin.—Z 1095, this office.

WANTED, a Nursery Governess (Protestant) for two children, 7 and 6; good needlewoman; country house; salary £30.—Mrs. Hemson, Castle House, Ballybrack.

WANTED, Visiting Governess, Protestant, 945 hours weekly.—Batchelors, Beauty, Galway; state, etc. 7 907 this office.

YOUNG Lady Wanted, for small form of young boys; three pupils.—Wilkinson College, Cheshire.

YOUNG Lady requires Pupils; 10/6 till end of June; singing and tuning; North side.—8 668, this office.

BUSINESS SALE AND WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Painter Man requires Partnership or to Establish Grocery; capital £500.—Z 1114, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

Re MRS. ANNA MARY RUTLEDGE, Deceased.
38 SYNGE STREET,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 22nd MAY, 1919.
AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising—Upright Pianos, by Broadwood and Collard; Music Cabinet and Stool, Rosewood Inlaid Drawingroom Suite, good Walnut Cabinet, Walnut Drawingroom Suite, good Walnut Cabinet, Walnut Drawingroom Suite, and Occasional and Gilded Overmantels, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Mahog. Diningroom Suite, 11 pieces; Mahog. and Walnut Chiffonier, Oval-shaped Telescope Dinner Table, Mahog. and Walnut Sideboards, Mahog. 2-door Bookcase; Cabinet Work, and Occasional Tables; Grandfather Mahog. and Hanging Hall Clocks, Chimney Mantel Clock; Mahog. Hall Stand, Tables, and Chairs; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Antique Chippendale Mahog. Seat, and Old Sheffield Salvers, Plated Ware, Tantalus, Bronzed and Gong, Japanese Vases and Ornamentals, Figures and Lustre, Inlaid Mahog. Sheraton Bedroom Suite, Mahog. Mirror-door Wardrobe, Chest Drawers, Duchess Dressing Tables and Washstands, Painted Wardrobes, Presses, and Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Feather Bed, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Bradford Range, Copper, Oval Frying Pan, good Gas Cooking Stove, Quantity of Delph, Glass and China, etc. On View Morning of Sale, 10 till 12. Sale, 10 till 12. Terms—Cash, and 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

Sale at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. on their Purchases.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

SHANET AND COULEEN, BAILY, HOWTH.

TUESDAY NEXT, 27th MAY, 1919.
And Following Day, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES ADAM and SONS, having sold the Property, Stock, and Effects of Mrs. Elizabeth Shanet, Mrs. Fitzgerald to hold an ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF THE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, CARPETS AND RUGS OF FINE QUALITY AND CONDITION, comprising ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE—Inlaid Mahog. Dutch Marquetry Falling-front Secretary Chest Drawers, Mahog. and Walnut Dressers, Sets Mahog. Dining Chairs and Carvers, Mahog. Grandevin, Chippendale Mirrors, Inlaid Falling-leaf, Falling-end, and Gate-leg Tables; Walnut Trio and Occasional Tables, Chippendale Mahog. Corner Cabinet, Sheraton Slope-front Bureau, Chippendale and Open Bookcases, Persian Carpet and Rugs, Nelson Mahog. Grandfather Hall Carpet and Rugs, Nelson Mahog. Grandfather Hall Clock, Ornamental China, Mahog. Coal and Mantel Clocks, Ornamental China, Mahog. Coal Stand, Mahog. Hall Stand, 4 Chippendale Diamond-frame Wardrobes, Antique Dressing Tables, Chest Drawers, Washstands and Toilet Glasses, Chippendale Clerval Glass, etc.

MODERN FURNITURE and EFFECTS comprise—Chesterfield Couch, Settees and Seats, Divan and Drawingroom Chairs; Turkey, Indian, Persian, and Occasional Chairs; Turkey, Indian, Persian, Axminster, and Art Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Mahog. Princesse Dinner Table, Brass Coal Boxes and Fenders, Rutter's Fine Art Stand, some pieces of Silver and Plated Ware, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Table Glass, China, Oak Chairs, Press and Umbrella Stand, White Enamel and other Bedroom Suites, Inlaid Mahog. Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Single, and Twin Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding, Maple, Brass Fenders, Irons, Kitchen Dressers, Tables, Furniture, and Utensils, Meat Safes, Delph, Glass, Books, Hanging Adjustable Lamps, Garden Benches and Chairs, Lawn Mower, Galvanised Iron Shed, and Wheelbarrow, Iron Garden Roller, Water Barrels, etc., etc. On View Monday, 9 till 4. Sale, 10.30 till 4. Sale Tuesday next, 27th May, and following day, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

HOUSES TO LET

AUCTIONS, Valuations, Insurances; Houses, Furnished, Unfurnished; Let, Sold.—Pim, 21 Dawson street.

BALLSBRIDGE—Well Furnished Detached House to Let, July and August; 5 sitting, 4 bed, bathroom, h. and c., electric light, gas cooker; large well stocked garden, tennis court; rent £80, stabling extra. Apply Auctioneer, Batterbury, Grafton street.

BALLSBRIDGE—15 Avoca road, Let, £100 fine, House, Kingston.

BUNGALOW House to let, unfurnished, for July and August, Dalkey road—8 548, this office.

FURNISHED House to be Let for two months, from June; three bed, two sitting-rooms.—Z 1096, this office.

FURNISHED House to Let, Drumcondra, tram line; eight apartments, bath, h. and c.; £47 this office.

FURNISHED House to Let, Rathgar; seven rooms, hot bath, cleaner and gamble or mower; no boys; exact terms moderate.—8 670, this office.

FURNISHED Flat to Let—Drawingroom, three months; 5 rooms, kitchen, use bathroom; £4 monthly, advance; reference.—8 451, this office.

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FURNITURE
WAREHOUSED AND REMOVED
T. JOHNSTON AND SON, LTD.
Phone: Belfast, 441. 87 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

HUGGARD and Co.—House, Sell, Let; Investments; Rents Collected.—18 Eden Quay, Dublin.—T 12, 10

HOUSE, nicely situated, Kenilworth Park, to Let, unfurnished; five minutes from train; July and August; moderate.—Apply Box 70, Irish Times, Kingstown. 10

HOUSE to Let, Furnished, Belgrave square, from 15th July to 15th September; £11 to £15 per week.—Belgrave square. 9

LABOE Furnished House to Let, for July and August; moderate.—Apply Box 71, Irish Times office. 9

TO Let, unfurnished, well finished House, Ballsbridge neighbourhood; electric light, etc.—8 666, this office.

HOUSES WANTED

ADVERTISER wants 3-4 roomed House in Belfast, bath, h. and c., and 4-14 free, for one in Dublin; exchange.—Apply Box 74, Irish Times office, 31 Parliament street, Belfast. 11

ALLEGHEY Park or Merrion—Wanted to Purchase nice compact Modern House, small; no sitting-room; must be cheap.—Apply Box 75, Irish Times, Kingstown.

CHARLEVILLE Wanted wants Furnished House for July (Dublin suburbs); garden; state terms.—8 662, this office.

HOUSE Wanted on Monkstown road or Herbert road, Dublin, Furnished, for July.—Z 1113, this office.

IONA road district—Wanted to Rent or Buy, double house, with garden.—Apply Box 76, Irish Times office.

WANTED, a small furnished, or unfurnished, House; Dublin suburbs; willing to take 99 existing tenancy if desired.—Z 1105, this office.

WANTED, a small House, Furnished House, 23 months.—Z 408, this office.

WANTED—Gentleman, wife and child require small Furnished House, Flat, or Apartments, etc., with service; Dublin; July, A.C., or Lindsay road district preferred; moderate; state terms and particulars.—Z 1112, this office.

WANTED, Furnished House, South side, June to September; three bed, two sitting-rooms, bath, h. and c.; £4 5s. weekly.—Z 1103, this office.

WANTED, Ballsbridge or Donnybrook district, Furnished House, three bed, two sitting-rooms, bath, four bedrooms, maid's room; two or three sitting-rooms; rent £3 10s. to £4 10s.—Z 1104, this office.

WANTED, small Furnished House, six months, Dublin or suburbs.—8 663, this office.

Re MRS. ANNA MARY RUTLEDGE, Deceased.
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